The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,075 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	
M SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	TUESDAY. 16th Aug.
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	23rd ,,
—SURAT	3142	550	I. L. Parfitt	30th ,,
*L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	6th Sept.
M ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	13th ,,
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	30th ,,
*L BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
M AUSTRALIA	3064	600	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	19th August.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	16th ,,
ANCONA	3123	600	J. P. Hassall	30th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Aug. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 530, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	4,000	26th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged Bombay to Liverpool with liberty to touch at Marseilles.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt. W. Russel.	1st Sept.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3469	480	Capt. F. Blight.	20th ,,
s.s. PERSIA	3317	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	5th Oct.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3387	480	Capt. J. Harris.	20th ,,
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	5th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	Capt. Boothby	17th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 10th, 1887. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDMAN," 1,121 tons, Captain SYMONS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst.

For freight and passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing. Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will b brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk o the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA, 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat and Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th September, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 15, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY PLATES.

The Company, having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates :—

Size..	Prices per dozen 4½ by 3½	6½ by 4½	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10
Thomas's Pall Mall Extra Rapid	Rs. 1-4	2-8	4-12	7-4	12-8
Marion's Britannia Extra Rapid	,, 1-5	2-12	5-0	9-0	13-0
Wratten and Wainwright's Instantaneous	,, 1-10	3-12	7-0	10-8	17-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

CAMERAS, LENSES, TENTS, STANDS, PRINTING FRAMES, GLASS BATHS, PLATE BOXES, ROLLING PRESSES, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE DISHES, CARD MOUNTS, ALBUMENIZED PAPER, COLLODIONS, VARNISHES,
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES
Of every description and best manufacture on Sale by

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA, East Street.	BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
55 CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* GUMED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed. —*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.
(GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	23 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	26 0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	25 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	28 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	30 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	39 0

PORTS.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	34	0 18 8
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	27	0 14 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	19	0 ...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHILDREN'S STYLISH JERSEY SUITS & COSTUMES.
SUPERIOR YARN-DYED NAVY BLUE. VERY DURABLE.

Rs. 9 to Rs. 16.

SPECIAL CASH OR V. P. P. PRICES.

HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, &c. } BOMBAY.

HERMITAGE
A VERY CHOICE AUSTRALIAN WINE, between a Burgundy and a Claret, Rs. 19 per doz.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

POONA—Camp and City.
BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs. 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... ,, 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.

THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... ,, 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... ,, 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... ,, 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... ,, 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made ... ... ,, 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... ,, 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO. LIMITED, BOMBAY.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,
Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitleha
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. ,, 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY,	POONA,
43, Esplanade Road,	No. 1, East Street,
Opposite the Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Will never again occur. No reasonable offer refused.

The LIQUIDATOR of

MESSRS. BARTON & Co., LD., IN LIQUIDATION,

IS READY TO DISPOSE OF

THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK
FOR CASH
AT UNHEARD OF REDUCED PRICES.

The public are invited to inspect the goods consisting of FANCY ARTICLES, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, ALBUMS, JEWELLERY, ENAMELLEDWARE STATIONERY by De La Rue, OILMANSTORES, &c., &c., &c.

BARTON & Co., LD., IN LIQUIDATION
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street, BOMBAY.	Regent House, SIMLA.

DUNNETT & Co.,
CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS & LEATHER MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE
FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT FOR SHIKARING.

Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.
All kinds of Boots and Shoes,
(Civil and Military)
Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.
Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SEASON 1887-1888.
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS
OXFORD SHIRTINGS.

WE have a splendid selection of the above fashionable Shirtings of BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE. Very neat and new designs
Made to measure. Rs. 33 for ½ doz.

Also a large assortment of BEST SCOTCH OXFORD SHIRTINGS, all the new stripes and checks. This material is eminently suitable for Monsoon Wear.

Made to measure. Rs. 36 for ½ doz.

We Guarantee Perfect Fit and Workmanship. Patterns and Self-measurement Forms Post free on application.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE first-class steamer "CLAN OGILVIE," 2,500 tons, Captain GUARD, will sail from Bombay for Genoa direct, on or about the 20th inst. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

For cabin plans, rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Forbes Streets, Bombay, August 13th, 1887.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER of GURGAON is authorised to raise a LOAN of Rs. 50,000 on the Court of Wards Estate of the Jagirdar Proprietor of Farakh Nagar and Sewari. Further particulars may be obtained from, and tenders for the loan may be made to that Officer.

THE SASSOON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTEEN per Share, for the year ending 30th June, 1887, will be paid to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 15th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 22nd instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 16th to the 23rd instant.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., Managers.

Bombay, 15th August, 1887.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4

NOTICE is hereby given that RAMCHUNDER WITHOBA and RUGHUNATH DAMODHUR, of Bombay, Hindoos, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having Claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, or by way of equitable mortgage or charge on deposit of title deeds (which are stated by the vendors to have been mislaid or lost) or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to my Solicitors, Messrs. JEFFERSON, BHAISHUNKER and DINSHA, at their Office, No. 9, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such Claim and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax land or ground, with the houses, stables, and premises situate, lying and being on the northern side of the Cawasjee Patel's Tank Road, opposite to Madhow Baugh, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,100 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1221 and New Survey No. 7479 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. C 6175 and 6175A, Street Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20 and 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and bounded on the east by a public road leading to Khetwadi, on the west and north by the property of Chunda Ramjee, and on the south by the said Cawasjee Patel's Tank Road, which said property is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Rughunath Damodhur and Ramchunder Withoba.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1887.

DALPATRAM PRANJIVAN, Purchaser.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.
SESSION, 1887-88.

LECTURES and CLINICAL INSTRUCTION in the Wards will commence on MONDAY, October 3rd. Gentlemen can enter to any Course of Lectures or to Hospital practice only. The Hospital has a service of 230 beds for Clinical Teaching, including those of the adjoining Royal Westminster Opthalmic Hospital, to which General Students are free.

Two Entrance Scholarships, of £30 and £20 respectively, for which General Students now entering can compete, are awarded annually in October.

The Llewellyn Scholarship of £25 and the Golding Scholarship of £15, are open to General Students who have completed their third and first academical years respectively.

The Pereira Prize of £5 is open to all General Students, and is awarded for the best Clinical Reports.

Students are eligible for the appointments of Resident Medical, Surgical, and Obstetrical Officer, for Clinical Clerkships, and Dresserships, and for Assistant Demonstratorships of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, &c., without additional fee.

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THIS DAY TUESDAY the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clarke Bunder, by order of Hajee Joseph Hajee Abdool Currim and on account and risk of Ramlall Umbalal—100 tons Watson's Hartley Coals, ex s. s. Hoenhead. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, lost luggage, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place.

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A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATUDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood Frenchpolished household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano, handsome Hink's patent duplex, hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels carpets first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 36, Staff Quarters, G. I. P. R., Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved F. P. household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, first-rate pictures, oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of J. G. BOARMAN.

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On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, Bandora, opposite H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels carpets, first rate oleographs in gilt frame, &c., the property of G. H. FERNS, Esq.

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On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Tardeo, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong English built glass fronted miniature brougham by Silk and Son," a handsome strong victoria with removeable coachbox, set of English harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. J. JUSSAWALLA, Esq.

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	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face............	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
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KEMP & COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 27th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED, General Manager.

Bombay, August 13, 1887.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

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Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, diziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
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By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

ADVERTISING IN RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram, and Tandur.

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Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

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Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid ..	Bhosawul Junction*†	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapo
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Cooria	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurjut*†	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Damergan
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Khandalla	Pooigaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Khadawalli	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Pownar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda*	Chinchwud	Kapri*
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
Egutpoorah	Pagdhal	Poona†¶¶	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Keim
Balligaum	Dharam	Ooroolee	Barsee Road
Deolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Yoeat	Marhch
Nassick Rd*	Dularia	Kheirgaum	Unger
Kheirwadee	Kursee for Hoshangabad	Patus	Mohol
Niphar	Rampur	Dhond†	Packney
Lassulgaum	Bagra	Boreball	Sholapur*†
Munmar	Semri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Kartrus	Kurulgaum
Naidongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Poomulware	Doodnch
Chalisgaum	Baakeri	Warrengaum	Goodoor
Kujgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Goolburga
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Shahabad*†
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Wadi
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Biswa Bridge	Nulwar
Mussawuda	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Yedagherry
Sisowlee	Kuruk Ball	Jullum†	Sydapore Road
Julgaum		Sheagaum*	Kistna
			Chickago
			Raichore*

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Burehavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Palleti	Barairee
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanand
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee (Dysur)	Beelcemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhynder	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wasad	Patree
Veraur	Muroles	Nowley	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Surat¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctoran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulagunda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL'

Wadwan Junc. do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashr
	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Limbd	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for ‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments 30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 Minutes for Dinner

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th :—Bokhara (s), and Yesso (s), from London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Purulia (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi; and Mamelukе (s), Coconada.

FAIR.—The annual Pithori fair will be held at Walkeshwar on Thursday, the 18th instant, and will continue for five successive days.

THE LATE SIR MAXWELL MELVILL.—The enterprising proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* presented his subscribers in last Saturday's issue of his paper with a wood-cut portrait of the late Sir Maxwell Melvill.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Sudda Hurry, a piece-goods merchant, having his shop in the Mooljee Setha Cloth Market, reported that his shop was forced open and entered on Friday night, and a silver *totah*, of the value of Rs. 35, stolen.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—White—Messrs. Craigie (captain), Gray, Sladen, Fenton, and Warner *vs.* Black and Yellow—Messrs. Summer (captain), Murray, Wallace, Ker, Armstrong, and Dixon. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

MANUAL.—Among the passengers who arrived by the mail is Dr. S. A. Kapadia, who lately passed his M. D. examination with distinction at Brussels. Dr. Kapadia had the honour of holding the appointment of Guzerati lecturer at the University College of London.

A RASH ACT.—A European fireman, named Patrick Gordon, of the s. s. Inchgarvie, lying in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday last sustained a fracture to his right ankle by jumping on shore from the s. s. Mamelukе, also lying in the Prince's Dock. He was conveyed to the European General Hospital.

GALLANT RESCUE FROM DROWNING.—A Hindoo lad, named Curson Purshotum, aged 12 years, for some unknown cause, attempted to commit sincide on Sunday night, at about 10 o'clock, by jumping into a well in the Fort. Some persons living near by, on hearing the splash, raised an alarm, when a young Hindoo named Liladhar Dharsey, aged 19 years, jumped into the well and rescued the drowning boy.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—The rear portion of a three-storied house, belonging to Mooljee Hurridass, situated at Danastan Street, fell in on Sunday. A young girl, who lived in the house, was partially buried in the *debris*, and when extricated it was discovered that she had merely sustained a shock. An aged woman, who lived immediately behind the house which fell, was knocked over by some of the *debris*, but fortunately he also escaped with a few slight contusions.

STEALING A POLICEMAN'S COAT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector George charged a Hindoo named Kundoo Raghoo, before Mr. Ryan, with stealing a tunic, the property of a police sepoy. The accused it appeared entered a police chowkey while there was no one in it, and took away the tunic, which was hanging on a nail in the room. The accused was arrested by another sepoy while he was trying to dispose of the coat in another part of the city. Pleading guilty to the charge, the accused was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bander this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock, (weather permitting) :—

March	Sweet spirit, hear my prayer	Arr. M. Carry
Grand Selection.	La Traviata	Ferdi.
Valse	The River of Tears.	Liddell.
Gavotti	Herzliebechen	Burald.
Galop	Bird's Beak	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM OPIUM.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Dugdoo Rama, aged 4 years. Deceased was the son of a cart-driver living at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon. The child was found lying unconscious by his mother, apparently suffering from the effects of having taken opium, and her opium box, which contained a quarter of a tola, was lying open and empty near the fire-place. The child was at once removed to hospital, where he died from its effects. The verdict was that death was caused by opium.

DISEASED MEAT.—Koodabux Elibux, a butcher, was yesterday charged at the instance of Enoch Solomon, market inspector, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon two separate charges, the one with exposing diseased meat (part of the carcase of a buffalo) at Coombarwada, for sale for human food, the same being unfit for such purpose, on the 16th July last, and the other with having in his possession at Grant Road diseased and putrid meat (buffalo) intended for human food, the same being unfit for such food, on the 10th instant. The accused pleaded guilty to both charges, and was fined Rs. 30.

LOST.—Kessowjee Wallubdass, living at Dadur, reported having dropped a silver waist-chain, valued at Rs. 25, on Saturday night, while going about the town at Girgaum.—Wasta Ameer, living at Bhuleshwar, reported having dropped a purse containing a currency note, cash and a small diamond, of the collective value of Rs. 20, on Friday night, somewhere at Pydownee.—Mohunjee Vishram, a dealer in dry leaves, living at Bengalpoora, reported that his child, aged 3 years, while in company with his sister-in-law, dropped a gold necklace, valued Rs. 160, somewhere about Walkeshwar, on Saturday last.

DRINKING POISONOUS STUFF.—John Wilson, a seaman on the articles of the s.s. City of Canterbury, was charged by Constable Nolmes, before Mr. Ryan, with being drunk and disorderly in the Prince's Dock on Saturday. Wilson it appeared visited one of the numerous liquor shops near the Dock, and got upset by what he had drunk there. On entering the Dock he became elated and noisy, and when walking a long one of the wharves fell into the Dock, between the wharf and a ship lying alongside. He was promptly rescued and taken to hospital. Mr. Ryan reprimanded the accused, and expressed a hope that his escape would lead him in future to be more careful. His Worship had no doubt that he had been drinking some vile poisonous stuff in the town. He was then discharged.

STEVENS HOWARD AND THE HIGH COURT.—At the High Court yesterday morning, before the Hon. Justices West and Birdwood, the adjourned application of Stevens Howard against the *Bombay Gazette* was called. Applicant, however, was not present. Shortly after three o'clock he appeared in Court, and addressing the Court said : Allow me to mention—Mr. Justice West : We will take your application afterwards. Applicant : I understand there are cases before your Lordship which will occupy the whole of your time to-day. That being so—Mr. Justice West : We cannot help it. You were not here when called upon, and you must now wait :—Applicant : I had unfortunately mislaid an important document and was striving to recover it. What I desire is to ask that the application be taken to-morrow. Mr. Justice West : Very well; we have no objection to that.—The application will therefore be heard to-day.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Junnee, woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing four silver rings, valued Rs. 2-6, the property of a woman named Nabbee, from her residence at Byculla, on the 9th inst. The accused is the wife of complainant's brother, and they lived together in the same room. On the morning of the 9th instant, complainant found her rings missing from an earthen chatty where she had left it on the night previous, and asked the accused whether she had the rings. She denied all knowledge of the m. Four days after the complainant made a complaint to the caste meeting, and before the meeting the accused denied having the rings. She then reported the matter to the police. Subsequently another caste meeting was held regarding the matter, when the accused handed the four rings over to her son-in-law. The *Punch* then directed that a police sepoy should be called and the accused be given in charge. The accused was accordingly handed over to the police, together with the four silver rings. She was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Dr. S. R. Hudson, in charge of the Station Hospital, appeared before Colonel J. S. D. Bolton, to answer this charge preferred against him by a woman named Bhima Sadoo. It appears that about six weeks ago the complainant was passing near the Napier Hotel, when she was suddenly knocked down by a carriage driven by Dr. Hudson and his brother. The statement of the defendant went to prove utter carelessness on the part of the complainant, who, though called out to several times to move out of the road, persisted in not heeding the caution given her. Every precaution was used to avoid an accident, but with no effect. After the woman was knocked down, Dr. Hudson called a policeman, gave him some money, and told him to convey her to the Sassoon Hospital. On examination, the woman did not appear to have sustained any considerable injury. About a fortnight after this occurrence the husband of the complainant called on Dr. Hudson, and stated he would not take any legal steps against that gentleman if he were given some money as a compensation. This was, however, refused, as the fault was entirely that of the complainant. The Magistrate finding no evidence to prove rash driving, dismissed the case.—*Poona Observer.*

TAXATION IN POONA.—We understand that a Sub-Committee, consisting of Mr. A. Keyser, the Collector, Colonel Bolton, the Cantonment Magistrate, and Mr. Rajana Lingo, pleader, has been appointed to inquire into the cause of the enhancement of the rates of Conservancy taxation. We feel sure that the Sub-Committee will avail themselves of this opportunity to enter fully into the whole question of Cantonment taxes, in general, as they admittedly weigh very heavily upon the poorer inhabitants, and compare unfavorably with the rates levied in the City and elsewhere. The inhabitants of this Cantonment are not so well off as is genrally supposed, business, such as it is, flourishing only for four months in the year, while the incidence of the taxation through the twelvemonth is felt to be so oppressive all around that the landlords are at a loss what to do or where to turn, they assure us for relief from the unwonted pressure. The conservancy taxes have been increased in some cases to from six to eight hundred per cent, and the conservncy tax now levied is so crushing that, considering the rent the small houses in not a few case, will become the property, it has been carefully calculated, of the Cantonment Committee in about ten years' time! This is enough to show how anomalous is the state of affairs complained of. We hope, now that the Sub-Committee has been appointed, it will bolt the matter to the bran, fully consider the enormous income derived from the taxes, the expenses incurred in recovering them, and in the improvement and sanitation of the Cantonment &c. &c. They will we are sangnine find they are able not only to abolish the enchanced conservancy rate, but also to reduce the house tax from four to three per cent. It is really wonderful what almost unlooked-for results one can easily achieve merely for the trying. The Committee may reckon upon having their beneficent endeavours watched and followed with the keenest and most absorbing interest by tenants, no less than landlords, while the general public will prove not unintelligent observers of their benevolent efforts in an exceedingly worthy cause. It is more than satisfactory for us to be able to add, in the best interests of all concerned, that the composition of the Sub-Committe is such as to encourage every confidence in the soundness of the principles, financial and other, they will ay authoritatively down.—*Deccan Herald*

THE KHOJA ANCESTRIAL PROPERTY SUIT.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the hearing of the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharegat was further cross-examined by Mr. Starling; but some delay occurred as the plaintiff's counsel, who had to re-examine the witness, was engaged in another Court and could not come in.

CONVENIENCE OF COUNSEL.

Mr. Starling said he had done with the witness, and that he had done what he could to shorten the inquiry. The witness had now to be re-examined by Mr. Jardine.

Mr. Jardine was sent for, but it seemed he could not come.

Mr. Russell, who came in after a few minutes, said Mr. Jardine was engaged in Mr. Justice Bayley's court and could not come in; and the learned counsel therefore asked that the re-examination of the witness be postponed.

His Lordship said he saw no sufficient reason given for the postponement asked for; and he had understood that every effort would be made by counsel on both sides to shorten the witness's examination regarding the accounts as far as possible.

Mr. Russell said the re-examination of the witness was an important matter. Besides, they wanted the witness to give further direct evidence regarding his examination of the books for 1881, which he had not yet completed; and an adjournment of his evidence on the point would be necessary anyhow.

His Lordship said he failed to see sufficient reason for the adjournment. The witness could have been prepared with his evidence regarding the books for 1881 long ere this.

Mr. Starling, after a conference with counsel on the other side, said that although he thought the witness could have examined the books for 1881, and ought to have been ready to give the result of his examination long ere this, he (Mr. Starling) did not want to shut out anything. He said he would consent to an adjournment till Thursday for the convenience of his learned friend on condition that the plaintiff should consent to a further adjournment of three weeks of the witness's cross-examination on the fresh evidence. Mr. Bhaishunker (who instructed Mr. Starling) was going away in connection with an important suit to be heard at Baroda, where he was likely to be detained three weeks; and in his absence, he (Mr. Starling) could not proceed with the cross-examination.

Mr. Russell.—I am told the plaintiff does not consent to an adjournment for three weeks; and I must leave the matter in your Lordship's hands.

His Lordship said he could see no sufficient reason to adjourn the case for three weeks: and the application must be refused. Mr. Russell then asked that the re-examination of the witness be held over until Mr. Jardine could come.

His Lordship.—Do you want me to adjourn the re-examination for the convenience of counsel? Cannot Mr. Jardine come in?

Mr. Russell.—Since your Lordship asks me the question, I must say that Mr. Jardine, who is examining a witness in Mr. Justice Bayley's court, cannot come in, as he is alone in that case, Mr. Lang who appears with him is engaged before Mr. Justice Farran in another case, and he too is alone there; so that neither can come in.

His Lordship.—Till what time do you want an adjournment?

Mr. Russell.—Till 3 o'clock, my Lord.

His Lordship.—It is not often that the Court has to adjourn for the convenience of counsel; and I adjourn the Court in this instance as a special case till 3 p.m.

At the sitting of the Court after luncheon, Mr. Jardine, addressing the learned judge, said he was sorry he could not have been present to take up Mr. Kharegat's re-examination.

His Lordship.—Your absence has not taken much public time.

Mr. Jardine then said the evidence for the plaintiff was finished except as to the book for 1881. The defendant's evidence as to the impecuniosity of Hubibbhoy in 1881 was misleading; and it was important to call Mr. Kharegat on the point. He said that by Thursday next he would be able to give full and satisfactory evidence regarding the book. The learned counsel admitted they ought to have been ready, but unfortunately they were not ready; and a day's delay would not put the other side to any great inconvenience. Mr. Kharegat's evidence-in-chief would be short; and the cross-examination could not take long. The learned counsel asked for an adjournment until Thursday.

The other side did not consent.

Mr. Jardine.—If the other side won't agree, we agree to an adjournment of three weeks. By consent, then, we apply for an adjournment for three weeks.

His Lordship said he did not think sufficient cause had been shown for the adjournment.

Mr. Jardine said he could not carry the matter any further. He would re-examine the witness and must abandon his intention of calling evidence regarding the book for 1881.

Mr. Kharegat was briefly re-examined; and the plaintiff's case closed here.

Mr. Starling asked to be allowed to call rebutting evidence regarding certain points. The learned counsel asked Mr. Jardine if he was going to put in the *de bene esse* examination of a witness in Kattiawar.

Mr. Jardine.—I have closed my case.

Mr. Starling.—I want to know if my learned friend is going to put in the *de bene esse* examination or not.

Mr. Jardine.—I said I have closed my case. My learned friend has no right to cross-question me, and then use my answer for an argument to be addressed to the Court.

Mr. Starling.—My learned friend declining to put in the examination, I must put it in. Will your Lordship take a note? Without such a note it might appear before a higher Court that I had of my own accord put in the document, whereas the fact is that, because my learned friend will not put it in, I am compelled to do so.

Mr. Starling then read the *de bene esse* examination.

REBUTTING EVIDENCE.

Mr. Starling recalled a clerk of the Collector of Bombay, who was briefly examined. The defendant was recalled and said that, the witness in the case, Dhurmsey Poonjabhoy had signed his name in Hubibbhoy Ebrahim's books. The signatures showed that Dhurmsey Poonjabhoy had, notwithstanding his denial, had dealings with the firm of Hubibbhoy Ebrahim.

Mr. Jardine objected to the evidence, remarking it would be most unfair to Dhurmsey Poonjabhoy not to to give him an opportunity for explanation.

His Lordship upheld the objection; and the defendant's evidence was stopped.

Mr. Starling said he had one more witness to call, an interpreter of the Small Causes Court.

Further hearing of the case was then adjourned until this morning.

PARSEE VEGETARIANISM IN BOMBAY.

MR. BYRAMJEE DINSHA PANDAY, the advocate of vegetarianism among the Parsees of Bombay, gave a purely vegetable dinner at "Allbless Baug" on Sunday last. It was intended at first to issue only 100 cards, price eight annas each, for the dinner; but the demand having been brisk, the number was raised to 200, which were all taken up; and many more later applicants were disappointed. At 11 a.m., a "jussoon," or grand thanksgiving ceremony, was performed according to Zorosatrian rites. About midday the dinner came on; and some 200 Parsee vegetarians, and admirers of or experimentalists in vegetarianism, sat down to it. According to Parsee custom on the occasion of marriage and other feasts, the dinner was served on fresh plantain-leaves, and consisted of six different varieties or "dishes." Ice1 water formed the only drink.

After dinner, Mr. Byramjee Dinsha Panday addressed the assembly, saying he had organised the dinner to show what toothsome varieties of food could be prepared from corn, vegetables and fruits; and he argued that, when sufficient sustenance and strength were procurable from such food, it was not in consonance with the laws of nature to deprive innocent animals of their lives to provide food for man. If such a powerful animal as the horse could thrive upon vegetable food, why, he asked, should not man do the same? The teeth of men and monkeys, he remarked, were of a different mould from the teeth of dogs; and the speaker argued that nature did not intend man to be a carnivorous being. The majority of the Hindu population of India, which was about fifteen crores, had subsisted for ages in health and strength on vegetable food only. Mr. Byramjee recommended the Parsees to establish a Vegeterian Society in Bombay similar to the one now existing in Calcutta. The announcement of Mr. Byramjee's intention to give a vegetable dinner for Parsee ladies similar to that of Sunday was received with cheers. He introduced to the assembly Mr. Rustomjee Hormusjee Master, who was said to have been a vegetarian for the last thirty years. Mr. Rustomjee and others also addressed the assembly. At the close of the proceedings, Mr. Byramjee freely distributed among those present copies of an English pamphlet on the benefits of vegetarianism.

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

7-87—Little, S, F and N—Krishnarao Moroba *vs.* Radhabai, widow of Atmaram Ramchanderji—Craigie L and O.

9-87—Cragie, L and O—Radhabai, widow of Atmaram Ramchanderjee *vs.* Krishnarao Moroba.—Little, S, F and N.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Long Causes.

152-87—Moreshwar L—Ismail Haji Isack *vs.* Mahomed Hajee bin Syed Budroodin—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

382-84—Ardeser, H and D.—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D, and Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

368-86—Tobin and R—The Parell S and W Co. *vs.* Addaring *alias* Hari Dassi.

126-87—Crawford and B—Munji Cassiram *vs.* Sha Gopaldas Govindas.

214-87—Hore C and B—Premabai *vs.* Dewcorebai—Shamrao P.

221-87—Bomanji and H—The Narayen Cotton Mills *vs.* Lukhmidas Khimji.

260-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Kesrichund Bhoodraj and another *vs.* Ambalal Huribhai and another.

289-87—Crawford and B—Lukhmidas Morarjee *vs.* Nathoo Lalji.

292-87—Macfarlane, E and H John Macfarlane and another *vs.* Toolsidas Kissondas.

294-87—Balk. and D—Motiram Govan *vs.* Bhika Govan.

296-87 Jefferson, B and D—Thacker Jairam Hurry and others *vs.* Thacker Dayal Oomersey.

298-87—In person—Jetha Bhima and others *vs.* Anundrao Bhaskerji.

302-87—Payne, G and S.—Methibai *vs.* Khillanbhoy Megji.

Long Cause.

142-86—Thakurdas, D and C—Samrandas Lutkundas *alias* Dhirajram *vs.* Haribhai Rasikdas and another—Hore, C and B.—Part heard.

BALL OF THE RAO OF CUTCH.

Truth writes :—The ball given by the Rao of Cutch on Tuesday was an entertainment of Oriental splendour, and again there was a large muster of Royalties and a grert show of smart people, most of the invitations having been sent out by the Duchess of Manchester. The whole house was brilliantly illuminated, there being seven thousand coloured lamps outside and on the balconies. There were palms, flowers, and blocks of ice everywhere, and the decorations of every kind were superb. The supper, which included many novelties, was far and away the best that has been given in London this year, the champagne was perfect, and the meal was admirably served. There was iced soup, which was eagerly devoured, curries and devilled chicken (prepared by the Rao's cooks), which were of superlative excellence, and ortolans in abundance. A report had been spread that presents to the value of £10,000 were to be given in the cotillon; so dire was the disappointment when it turned out that there was to be no cotillon, and that the Monte-Cristo-like gifts were a "flim-flam," for "society" is about as fond of gifts as a waiter at a restaurant is of tips. The Prince of Wales and his sons danced incessantly, and so did the Princesses of Teck and Schleswig-Holstein. The Rao blazed with jewels, and looked exceedingly picturesque. Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein wore a very pretty and becoming dress of white satin and tulle, with bands and bows of primrose satin. The Duchess of Manchester looked splendidly handsome in pale yellow satin, covered with cloth of gold, and with a superb tiara of diamonds. Lady Randolph Churchill looked well in black tulle worked on white silk. Black was very commonly worn. Mrs. Hope's diamonds and emeralds attracted much attention, and so did Lady Bective's pearls. The servants were in white, which produced a pleasantly cool effect.

The *World* says :—The Rao of Cutch's ball on Tuesday brought back all the Oriental splendours of the Jubilee to the Queen's Gate, and quite eclipsed the glories of his more cosmopolitan reception of the previous week. Crowds of people assembled to admire the thousands of "Fairy lamps" with which the outside of the house was illuminated. The decorations were splendid. Indian servants lined the hall, and the Rao, who received his fifteen Royal guests at the top of the staircase, wore a necklace of single diamonds, of which the smallest was as big as a shilling. The Prince of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Prince and Princess Christian, with their daughter; the Duchess of Teck, with Princess May and Prince Francis; and the Dukes of Connaught and Cambridge, were present. The Duchess of Manchester wore her famous diamond tiara and her wonderful pearls; Mrs. Hwfa Williams looked smarter than ever in a dress of various shades of pink; Mrs. Cecil Bingham was much admired; and both Lord Hartington and "Lady A." were amongst the guests. Liddell's band played; H.R.H. took the Grand Duchess into supper; and the Rao, the Princess Christian. It was almost a relief to escape at last from the dazzle of countless gems.

DESTITUTE INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

A MELANCHOLY story was told at a recent meeting of the Board of Guardians, Hanover Square, respecting some Hindoos who are at present inmates of the Fulham Workhouse. They speak, it was stated, a somewhat peculiar *patois*, a little difficult to understand, as it is flavoured with Persiani and Hindustani. They are, according to their own account, landowners from the province of Goojerat, and in a legal dispute arising out of some question relating to land they were non-suited. They then went to the Chief Court, in the Punjab, with the same result; and were afterwards persuaded to visit England, with a view of laying their case before the Privy Council. The expedition has not proved a successful one. The unfortunate Hindoos have somehow lost whatever money they possessed, and are now reduced to the condition of workhouse paupers. It was decided by the board to send them back to their native land, at a cost of 16l. per head, and to ask the Secretary of State for India to give notice to the Governor of Bombay of their departure from England, in order that they might be properly cared for on their arrival at their destination. It was remarked, in the course of the discussion which took place on the subject, that "It was a hard case. These people had all along trusted in the honesty of the British Empire." Under any circumstances, says the *St. James's Gazette*, it is advisable that the Hindoos should be sent home all available workhouse accommodation will probably before long be required for our own landowners, who, like themselves, have been imprudent enough to "trust in the honesty of the British Empire," and have come to grief in consequence.

THE WRECK OF THE TASMANIA.

AT the re-opening of the inquiry into the wreck of the Tasmania, before Mr. H. C. Rothery, Mr. Bliss, one of the passengers represented by counsel on the former occasion, said their object had been to assist the Court in making a thorough investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of the ship and the discipline maintained among the crew. They had spent large sums of money and had lost a great deal. Some of their number had returned to India and some of them had gone to the continent. They were therefore no longer able to act together. Under these circumstances they could not afford to be represented again, and they respectfully left their case entirely in the hands of the Court.

Mr. Myburgh said he had preliminary objection to raise. The Board of Trade had no power to order this investigation, and all proceedings now taken under any order of the Board of Trade would be invalid. The ground for his contention was this. This was the Court of an Act of Parliament. All the proceedings in this Court and the preliminaries to any proceedings in this Court were dealt with by Act of Parliament and by rule. Unfortunately, the proceedings in the first investigation became abortive by reason of an unfortunate loss which the Court sustained. The proceedings having become abortive, he submitted that the Board of Trade had no power to order a fresh investigation. If the Legislature had intended that in the event of one investigation failing through the Board of Trade should have power to order a fresh investigation it would have provided for it. Even assuming it was a mere *casus omissus*, and that such a state of things was not thought of, still there it was; and no power was given to the Board to order a fresh inquiry upon failure of the first from any cause whatever, and no power was given to the Commissioner to hold a Court. He respectfully submitted that the proceedings were invalid and ought not to be permitted.

Mr. Hall said that his instructions on behalf of the Peninsular and Oriental Company were to assist not only the Court but the Board of Trade as much as possible in arriving at a termination of this already lengthened inquiry. They were prepared to adopt so far as they could any suggestion that could be made by the Board of Trade with a view to lightening the labours of the Court and to save time.

Dr. Raikes, in reply to Mr. Myburgh, contended that this was not a fresh investigation. This was the investigation into the loss of the Tasmania. It was not a fresh inquiry; there had never yet been an inquiry; in fact, as Mr. Myburgh admitted, the proceedings that did take place were abortive.

Mr. Commissioner Rothery said the point that pressed upon him strongly was this—that in a criminal trial—and this he thought was a kind of *quasi*-criminal trial—where one of the jury had died, the proceedings under the original indictment commenced *de novo*.

Mr. Myburgh replied that that was by common law, and the common law did not and could not affect any part of the proceedings of this Court.

After some further conversation.

Mr. Commissioner Rothery said he had carefully considered Mr. Myburgh's objection and would make a note of it, but he did not think it should prevent him from continuing the proceedings.

Dr. Raikes then opened the case for the Board of Trade, and

Mr. William James Bicknell Watkins, the chief officer of the Tasmania, was called, and remained under examination until the Court rose. The witness substantially repeated the evidence given during the former proceedings, which were reported at the time.

In the following day, John Hastie Richardson, the second mate of the steamship Chusan, also belonging to the Peninsula and Oriental Company, stated that the Chusan passed through the Straits of Bonifacio about two hours before the Tasmania went ashore. She experienced very rough weather, and in a run of 20 miles after passing Cape Pertusato light she was set two miles and a half to the northward of her course. It was elicited, however, by counsel for the Board of Trade that the course steered by the Chusan was much less northerly than that steered by the Tasmania. In answer to Mr. Smith, the witness said that he should certainly describe the weather encountered by the Chusan as a cyclone.

Charles Bill and Henry Adair Richardson, two passengers on board the Tasmania, were then called, and repeated their evidence given at the former investigation.

John Richard Percy Curtice, the second officer of the Tasmania, was the next witness. He was the officer on the watch when the vessel went ashore, and he was examined at considerable length; but his evidence has already been fully reported.

Frederick Fagg, quartermaster, said that he was at the wheel from two till four on the morning of the casualty. At about a quarter to four the second officer left the bridge and went into the chart room. Witness saw no officer on the bridge from a quarter to 4 until he was relieved at four o'clock. When he was relieved he reported the course to the second officer, who was then writing up the log in the chart room.

Frederick Fagg, quartermaster on board the Tasmania, was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Myburgh with reference to his statement on the previous day that the second officer left the bridge at a quarter to four on the morning of the casualty, and had not returned when witness left the wheel on the bridge at four o'clock. The ship stranded at three or four minutes after four. Witness admitted that at the first investigation he said nothing about the absence of the officer from the bridge, and that until yesterday he never said a word about it to anybody. He adhered, however, to the truth of his statement, and said that his former silence on the point arose from a desire to screen the second mate who was the officer of the watch. Asked whether he had not told Captain Angove, the company's marine superintendent, that the second officer was on the bridge at four o'clock, the witness replied that he might have said so, but if he did it was not true. Fagg further stated that while he was at the wheel, between two and four o'clock, the second officer asked him what course he was steering, and he replied, "N. 65 degrees W." The second officer then said, "You are wrong; the captain meant N. 55 degrees W. Let her come to gently so that the captain will not notice it." The captain was on the bridge at the time.

James Jackson, another quartermaster, who relieved the last witness at the wheel at four o'clock, stated that when he went to the wheel he did not notice any officer on the bridge. Before going on to the bridge he saw two bright lights on the starboard quarter. The second officer was on the bridge when the ship struck.

This witness was examined at some length as to what occurred after the boats had reached the shore, but his evidence on this part of the case has already been reported.

Walter Henry Garpon, carpenter, and George Cooke, quartermaster, repeated their evidence given at the first inquiry, after which

The Court adjourned.

THE HYDERABAD COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company (Limited), on the 27th July, the chairman, Mr. George Batten, observed that the examination of the Singareni coalfield by Mr. Hughes, of the Geological Survey of the Government of India, had more than confirmed all that they had been led to expect as to its value. Taking only one-tenth of the total amount of coal which the maximum data would show to be contained in the field, Mr. Hughes had estimated that practically there was enough to supply one million tons of excellent coal annually during the period of the company's concession of nearly 100 years. Pending the approaching connexion of the railway with the coalfield, much work had been done to sink shafts and open out underground roadways. Estimates were being made of the cost of establishing ironworks, and so far as they had gone they led to the belief that iron and steel could be produced at a cost far below that of any which could be imported. If this view was confirmed no time would be lost in establishing ironworks. Mr. Lowinsky, the diamond expert, had struck the diamondiferous layer at many points, and had satisfied himself that the finding of diamonds in largely paying quantities is a mere matter of time and labour. He had come to England to procure the necessary machinery, and expected to be at work again by next November. Mr. Hughes had ascertained the auriferous rocks of Mysore extended into the Nizam's territory. The localities are being defined and gold-washing machinery procured. The chairman then referred to other minerals—*e.g.*, mica, manganese, corundum, onyx, &c. The recent questions in the House of Commons had demonstrated the unassailable position of the company of which the Government of the Nizam had recently purchased in the Stock Exchange one-eighth of the share capital. At the nomination of the Government, now such a large shareholder, Lord Lawrence had been appointed to a seat on the Board, as well as the Sirdar Diler-al-Mulk, the Secretary to the Government, who would look after the company's interests on the spot.

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MISSION TO THE MAHDI.

MGR. SOGARO, the Vicar Apostolic in Central Africa, who arrived in Vienna some days ago, has (the *Times'* correspondent says) just received a letter which for the present destroys all hopes of the success of Father Locatelli's expedition for the liberation of the missionaries who are kept prisoners by the Mahdi :—

Father Locatelli writes from Suakim, under date of the 12th of July, that two days after his departure he met in the desert Ibrahim Bey, a rich merchant, who informed him that a price had been set on his (the Father's head), and that the Mahdists were everywhere on the look out for him. On news being received of his expedition, stringent measures were taken to guard all the white men, who are now closely watched. Father Locatelli therefore returned to Suakim without his merchandise, which had been sent off two days in advance, and by the sale of which he was to raise the money to be sent to the prisoners. Nevertheless he hopes to sustain no loss, as a certain Hamed, an Arab, promised him to sell the goods, and to forward the money to the missionaries. Besides, Colonel Kitchener was good enough to undertake to indemnify the Father in the event of his losing the goods, which represent a value of between 3,000 fr. and 4,000 fr. Ibrahim Bey, who, by the way, holds bonds issued by General Gordon to the amount of 204,000 fr., also brought intelligence that Gustav Klootz had died at Gadaref. He further states that at Berber a certain Nur-el-Gar has been appointed by Abdullah in the place of Mahoused-el-Kheir. Nur is a fanatic, and robs all merchants coming from Suakim of half their goods, besides levying a duty of 5 per cent. on the other half. Monsignor Sogaro admits that the object in view is difficult of attainment; but he thinks that if anybody can succeed, it is Father Locatelli. Unfortunately, the mission at Suakim is very poor, and the Egyptian Government has in no way supported the undertaking.

THE ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the students attending the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, was held on July 27 at Egham, Mr. Bertram W. Currie, Vice-President of the Council of India, officiating at the ceremony, in the absent of the Secretary of State.

In presenting the report, having reference to the operations of the last twelve month, General Sir Alexander Taylor, the president of the college, said they were now completing their sixteenth session. The conduct of the students had been excellent, and, with regard to the studies, a satisfactory amount of work had been accomplished; while in the senior division, with very few exceptions, the students had all qualified themselves for the public service. The prizemen where afterwards presented to the meeting, and received their awards from the hands of the chairman, who, in addressing the company subsequently, heartily congratulated the governors upon the admirable results which had attended the working of the institution. The college was now practically self-supporting, and the education it afforded, he had every reason to say, was of the highest and best quality. Some time ago it was pointed out that some addition to the number of scholarships would be of advantage to the institution, and he desired, with the permission of the authorities, to transfer to them the sum of 1,000l. to found a scholarship to be known as The Vice-President's. (Cheers.)

On the part of the governors, General Taylor thanked Mr. Currie for his attendance, and the company were afterwards entertained at luncheon. Prominent among the prize winners were Mr. A. H. Gale, who took the Argyll scholarship, and Messrs. A. H. F. Currie and Smith-Ansley, who each obtained prizes on several subjects.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, July 29, 1887.)

Admiralty, 27th July, 1887.

Chief Engr I A Couper has been advanced to the rank of Staff Engr in H M's Fleet.

Admiralty, 28th July, 1887.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870—Lieut A W Whish has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Comdr.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, July 29, 1887.)

(WAR OFFICE, *Pall Mall*, 29th July, 1887.)

Royal Horse Guards, Capt C W Selwyn to be seconded, while a Member of the House of Commons.

4th Dragoon Guards, Lieut G B Geach to be Adjt, vice Capt J W Dent, who has resigned that appointment.

9th Lancers, Lieut W K W Jenner to be Adjt, vice Capt F H Reynard, who resigns that appointment.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The East York Regt, Capt W H Rashbrooke retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank, and to wear the prescribed uniform.

The Leicestershire Regt, Lieut J T Carter has been seconded for service as Adjt of the Oudh Vol Rifle Corps.

The Border Regt, Supernumerary Lieut G Browne, who has ceased to be a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieut, vice L H Caird, appointed Adjt.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Capt F S Marsham retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Gentleman Cadet H W Christian, from the Rl Mily College, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut G L B Killick, seconded.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt). Lieut-Col and Col J L Watt, having completed four years' service in command of a Battalion, has been placed on half-pay.

The Durham Light Infy, Lieut T Moss has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieut-Colonels :—D T Persse, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire L Infy); W T Morgan, the King's Own Scottish Borderers; H W D Riley, the Border Regt; G H A Kinloch, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Lt Infy); H R Young, the Dorsetshire Regt; W Glencross, the Lancashire Fusiliers; C E Hussey, the Lancashire Fusiliers; J Whitton, the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Major Alfred M Egerton, Royal Horse Guards, to be Lieut-Col, under the provisions of Article 11 of the Royal Warrant, 31st Dec, 1886.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Col and Col J L Watt, half-pay, retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-General.

Lieut-Col W A Lawrence, Ben S C, to be Col.

Major F Coffey, retired, late the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

Hony Major H H Maharajah Nripendro Narain, Bahadoor of Cooch Behar, is granted the honorary rank of Lieut-Col in the Army.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieut-Genl A B Little, Bombay, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

To be Lieut-Genl :—Major-Genl A Carnegy, Bombay.

To be Major-Genl :—Col H H Lyster, VC, CB, Bengal.

To be Lieut-Genls on the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—Major-Genl J P Watts, Madras; Major-Genl W Gordon, CIE, Bengal; Major-Genl C Lyons-Montgomery

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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JUST LANDED, ex. s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

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VALISE TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—We have received a small consignment of the above invaluable "desideratum," can be put in Trunk or Gladstone, insuring a shapely garment for travellers. Oak and Bronze, Rs. 5 per pair; Walnut and nickel silver, s. 78 per pair.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15.

THE most noticeable feature in business at present is the absence of it. August is generally a dull month in Exports, but for some years past we have not experienced anything like the absolute stagnation which now pervades our leading markets. Perhaps the best evidence of it is to be found in the figures showing the supplies of produce. Of Wheat, which is now coming in at the rate of 7,000 cwts., we were receiving 50,000 cwts. a day in the corresponding week of last year; of Linseed our receipts are about one-fourth; and of Rapeseed a third of what they were twelve months ago; while of Cotton the arrivals during the week have been in round numbers 5,000 bales against 8,000 bales in the same week of 1886. Nor, as is some times the case, do higher prices compensate for the diminished quantity handled. On the contrary, adverse market advices from Europe are steadily depressing rates, and unless a material and unlooked, for change comes over the position any increase registered in the value of our Epxort trade during the first six months of the year will be considerably more than lost in the current half year. Under these circumstances it goes without saying that Freights are very dull, and it is almost a wonder that they are not worse than they are. Wheat has been booked for Liverpool at 12s. 6d., and we call 16s. 3d. to 17s. 6d. per ton the current quotations for Continental ports, but as compared with our usual volume of business these figures are only obtainable for what might be termed retail transactions. Imports still hang fire in a very marked way. Something must, no doubt, be allowed for the restrictive influence of almost weekly native holidays, but the indifference which up-country buyers show about operating can only arise from a greater congestion of supplies at the distributing centres than people here have generally counted upon. Money continues easy, and investments of all kinds are appreciating in value. Exchange at the same time keeps steady with no noteworthy fluctuation.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	34,25,034
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	„	1,34,043
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	3,22,937
Government Securities	Dec.	„	4,52,483
Loans	Inc.	„	6,72,543
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	8,889
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„	2,92,662
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	48,46,856

Of the 48½ lakhs decrease in the Cash Balance only 10 lakhs, it will be observed, are due to public demands, and of these again two-thirds are probably less for legitimate trade wants than in connection with speculative operations in the new loan. Trade requirements, indeed, are for the moment quite insignificant, and to all appearance must continue so for some months to come, as neither imports nor exports are likely to call for financial assistance in the interval. Calcutta, we are told, is likely to make up for our shortcoming in this respect by steadily absorbing funds from now onwards, but, however, that may turn out as regards the future, the process of absorption does not appear to have commenced as yet, the last return of the Bank of Bengal showing an increase of 12¼ lakhs in the Cash Balances for the week.

Rates of discount here remain practically unchanged. The official minimum of the Bank of Bombay is still maintained at 4 per cent., but outside the current charge for loans on Government Paper is 2½ to 3 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—Although varying somewhat from day to day in tone, weakness prevailing in the early part of the week and firmness later, the fluctuations in rates have again been of very limited extent. On Monday last closing quotations were 1s. 4 31-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 5 5-32d. for 3 months' Credits, from which a partial decline of 1-32d. was established before the departure of the mail on Tuesday. On Wednesday the decline was fully made good, and the tone was distinctly weak, but the result of the weekly biddings for Council Drafts induced a reactionary tendency on Thursday, under the influence of which the previous decline was recovered. Friday was a holiday, but on Thursday a very firm feeling was manifested with a further rise of 1-32d. To-day the market has been irregular. Opening steady rates gave way 1-32d. in the middle of the day only to recover it again in the afternoon, and we close at Saturday's level, say for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 5d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer.		1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 5⅛d.	„
Do.	4	„	1s. 5 3-32d.	„
Do.	6	„	1s. 5 3-16d.	„
Credits	3	„	1s. 5 3-16d.	„
Do.	6	„	1s. 5⅜d.	„
Documents	3	„	1s. 5 7-32d.	„
Do.	6	„	1s. 5 13-32d.	„
Francs	3	„	1·81⅓	„
Do.	6	„	1·83	„

For future delivery there is scarcely any difference made from current rates, certainly up to the end of the year. Further on the banks name 1-32d. to 1-16d. less to draw, but are not prepared apparently to make a like concession in buying, although in the absence of business to test the position it is difficult to say what really could be done. Regarding the probable course of rates in the future we have nothing new to say. In the existing state of things Calcutta supplies the strength, Bombay the weakness of the position, and for some time the opposing influences seem to have been very equally balanced. If anything perhaps Calcutta has had slightly the pull, and some people think this will increase in the more immediate future, but if so, we do not expect it will be to any important extent. The weakening influence on this side is no doubt more of a passive than an active charactar, but a change in this respect would rapidly take place were our import trade to assume larger dimensions, and that, in the natural course of things, it can scarcely fail to do at no very distant date, seeing that we are now only nine weeks off the Dewali. The amount of Council Drafts to be offered at the next weekly biddings, Reuter says, has been reduced to 20 lakhs, but this is not regarded as of serious impost, seeing that extra allotments are always available at 1-32d. over the previous sale.

Bar Silver has remained very steady throughout the week according to the public telegrams at 44⅜d. per oz., but private messages now make it 44 7-16d., at which it is equivalent to 1s. 5 1-32d. per rupee.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—A quieter feeling has been manifested since the temporary excitement ceased in connection with the new loan. Fours from Rs. 97⅞ gradually receded to Rs. 97¾, but on Saturday steadied up again to Rs. 97 13-16, and to-day to Rs. 97⅞, which is the closing rate. Fours-and-a-half from Rs. 102⅜ went back to Rs. 102¼ last mail day, and have since remained quite unchanged, very little actual businesss having taken place however in the denomination.

Municipal Bonds, 5 per cent, stand at Rs. 102½; Port Trust 4 per cent at Rs. 21¼.

SHARES.—The native holidays still tend to curtail speculative activity, but the market nevertheless is very firm, and in most cases the movements in prices have been upwards. In *Banks* the only quotable change has been in Bank of Bombays, which have been in exceptionally strong request and have advanced from Rs. 745 to Rs. 770 per share without any large extent of business being done, holders showing little disposition to sell. In *Press* Companies the fluctuations of the week are confined to an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussils to Rs. 442½, and a decline of Rs. 10 in Prince of Wales. *Spinning and Weaving Mills* are very firm, any adverse influence experienced from the quietness of the Yarn market being fully counterbalanced by the continued decline in the price of the raw staple. We quote an advance of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon, Rs. 5 in City, Colaba, Khutao Muckonjee, Luckmidass Khimjee, Oriental and Prince of Wales, Rs. 7½ in Queen, Rs. 10 in Hindustan, Presidency and Swa Deshi, and Rs. 15 in Central India, Manockjee Petit, and Great Eastern. In our *Miscellaneous* list the movements have been few. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. are Rs. 25 lower in first, Rs. 10 in second issue. Bombay Saw Mills have declined Rs. 5 to Rs. 225, as also have Kemp and Co. to Rs. 350. Treacher and Co. remain unchanged at Rs. 1,170, but no sellers. Flour Mills are unaltered, excepting Bapty Brothers, which have recovered to 50 per cent. discount.

The dividends advertised during the week are as follows :—

Bombay Cotton. Mfg. Co.	Rs. 20	per share for half year.		
Jewraz Balloo S.&W. Co.	„ 50	„		„
	„ 12½	„ ½ share		„
Mazagon S. & W. Co.	„ 8	„		„
Madras United S.&W.Co.	„ 120	„		„
	„ 30	„ ¼ share		„
French Press Co.	„ 11	per cent per anum.		

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS so far as ready business is concerned remain dull and inactive, the sales reported in the bazaar being only estimated at about 2,500 packages of all kinds at practically previous prices. In the way of forward operations, however, the slightly increased activity which we had to notice last week has been quite maintained, and it looks as if we were going to work gradually into the season without any distinct point of departure being apparent. As yet dealers only buy where Manchester sellers afford some inducement in the way of reduced prices, but stocks if slowly are none the less steadily being worked into more moderate compass, owing to the limited supplies coming forward, and must shortly reach a point at which forward purchases will be requisite to prevent ultimate exhaustion.

For *Local* made goods the demand is no better than for imported. The sales reported only make up about 1,800 packages during the week, and prices are quite unaltered.

TWIST.—The light supplies of English Yarns keep the market very steady in face of but a moderate demand, and prices are fairly well supported at from as. 7 to as. 8½ per lb. for 40s. Mule, and as. 7 to as. 8 for 30s. Water. *Local Yarns* are dull owing to weaker reports from China, and only some 1,200 bales have changed hands during the week, although sellers have been prepared to accept a slight reduction in values The following are current quotations :—

Mule.		
No. 6s	4½ Ans. per lb.	
„ 8s	4¾ to 5	„
„ 10s	5 to 5½	„
„ 16s	5¾ to 6¼	„
„ 20s	6½ to 6⅝	„
„ 24s	6¾	„
„ 30s	7¼ to 7½	„

METALS.—*Copper* on the spot is dull and nominally as. 4 per cwt. lower, although to arrive importers are asking an advance of as. 2 to as. 4 per cwt., say Rs. 33½ for Braziers. *Yellow Metal* is also quiet and rather easier at Rs. 28¼ to ½ ready, and Rs. 28⅝ to ¾ to arrive per cwt. for Braziers. *Iron* is exceedingly dull at unchanged prices throughout.

COALS remain very firm, although we have not heard of any new business of moment. We quote for August-September shipment Rs. 17¾ to Rs. 18 per ton alongside both for Cardiff and Davison's West Hartley. For Laird's Welsh Hartley Rs. 16¾ is about the market rate.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The decline in the home markets consequent on the extremely favourable character of the Washington Agricultural Bureau's August report on the New American Crop has been reflected here in the shape of a nominal decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy, but the reduction has failed to induce any increased activity in buying. On the contrary, the purchases for export have been quite insignificant in extent, probably not more than 1,500 bales all told and for local consumption not very much more. At this pace they barely keep pace with the receipts light as they are, and the ready stock available for sale is therefore about the same as it was. The quality of it, however, is steadily deteriorating, not only from the effects of the weather, but the continual selections of the better parcels which are not replaced with equal quality, and before the rains are over we shall accordingly be left with a poor stock in every respect.

NEW CROP.—The telegraphic reports from the interior still continue to speak of too much rain, but only in Broach does the damage seem to be really serious. About half of the crop it is said will have to be re-sown and in the Dhollera districts about one-eighth. Elsewhere a fortnight or three weeks of fine weather would probably bring the plants into really good condition.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	5,131	18,158	1,658
Since 1st January	1,441,651	1,349,031	975,652
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	1,281	3,498	3,929
Since 1st January	1,028,441	946,787	666,518
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	868	469	1,039
Since 1st January	41,906	43,503	52,313

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalent in Sterling cost and freight to Liverpool, via Canal without commission :—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old—			
Bengal, Fine,		Rs. 154	= 3⅞d.
Do. Fully Good		„ 144	= 3 5-32d.
Do. Good		„ 140	= 3 3-32d.
Do. F. G. F.		„ 136	= 3d.
Omra, Fully Good	(G.Staple)	„ 200	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Good	do.	„ 190	= 4⅛d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	„ 184	= 4d.
Khandeish, Good		„ 179	= 3⅞d.
Do. F.G.F.		„ 170	= 3 11-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good		„ 183	= 3 31-32d.
Do. Good		„ 175	= 3 13-16d.
Do. F. G. F.		„ 165	= 3 19-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good		„ 195	= 4 7-32d.
Do. Good		„ 188	= 4 1-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good,		„ 185	= 4d.
Western, Good, Augt.-Sept.		„ 170	= 3 11-16d.
New Crop—			
Bengal, Fine,	Jan. dely.	„ 160	= 3 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good,	do.	„ 150	3 5-16d.
Do. Good,	do.	„ 140	= 3⅛d.
Julgaum, Good, March dely.		„ 178	= 3 29-32d.
Ginned Broach, Good, March dely.		„ 213	= 4⅝d.

WHEAT.—European firms have been out as willing sellers of Soft White throughout the week and for August-September delivery have depressed prices by about as. 2 per cwt. without leading to much business. Arrivals are very small, but of previous stocks dealers have been anxious sellers of ready stuff at daily declining figures. To-day some business has been done in New Crop for May delivery at Rs. 4-2-6 per cwt. for 85 per cent Soft White. We quote, railway terms :—

			per cwt.
White Pessy, No. 1.	Ready	Rs.	4- 1-0 to Rs. 4- 3-0
Laskari, No. 1	„	„	4- 4-0 to Rs. 4- 6-0
Khatha (Hard Red),	„	„	4- 1-0 to Rs. 4- 2-0
Ahmedabad (Soft Red).	„	„	4- 2-0 to Rs. 4- 3-0
Delhi, White	„	„	4- 0-0 to Rs. 4- 2-0
Do. Red	„	„	3-15-0 to Rs. 4- 0-0
Hard Yellow Khandwa	„	„	4-10-0 to Rs. 4-13 0
Kathi, Red, Nagpore	„	„	4- 0-0 to Rs. 4- 1-0

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is very quiet at Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-2 per cwt., and there are said to be sellers of New Crop for April-May at the latter rate. *Rapeseed* is quite nominal at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-5 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 5-6 to Rs. 5-8 per cwt. for Brown Cawnpore.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—For the week	46,282	357,094	151,919
„ Since 1st Jan.	8,626,429	9,052,971	7,202,971
Linseed—For the week	12,223	54,115	23,264
„ Since 1st Jan.	1,974,192	3,257,868	4,315,249
Rapeseed—For the week	5,581	17,326	13,713
„ Since 1st Jan.	718,781	1,051,712	1,383,517
Gingelly Seed—For the week	14,684	15,857	41
„ Since 1st Jan.	897,081	906,565	995,849

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1887	1886	1885
Wheat—for the week	4,450	315,367	199,991
„ Since 1st Jan.	7,856,579	7,76·,096	6,251,429
Linseed—for the week	62,602	88 394	18,113
„ Since 1st Jan.	1,500,856	2,879,115	4,104 885
Rapeseed—for the week	29,501	47,541	35,766
„ Since 1st Jan.	727,095	999,476	1,342,463
Gingelly—Seed for the week	732	21,217	..
„ Since 1st Jan.	1,122,358	922,376	1,176,218

(*For Bank Bills and Stock List see page 3.*)

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 13th Aug. as compared with the statement of the 6th Aug. :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 6. Rs.	Aug 13. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,06,30,381	72,05,347
do. do. at Branches	14,27,115	12,93,072
Other Deposits	2,17,30,726	2,14,07,789
Post Bills	3,41,281	10,731
Cash Credits undrawn	12,18,814	12,14,373
	4,78,48,317	4,36,31,312
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	71,95,224	67,42,741
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	33,89,652	34,96,951
Loans, on Security of do.	34,67,103	41,39,646
Current Accounts, overdrawn	935	1,642
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,75,43,889	1,75,52,778
Stamps	23,561	23,520
Dead Stock .... Rs. 5,83,493		
Amt. applied in reduction...2,85,000		
	2,98,218	2,98,493
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,83,384	9,81,046
Cash and Currency Notes	1,52,41,351	1,03,94,495
	4,78,48,317	4,36,31,312

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

Price.—As, 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

NEUBERG—July 23, at Portobello, near Edinburgh, the wife of Mr. J. B. Neuberg, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PURVIS—August 15, at Bombay, Zoe Frances, the dearly loved child of Malcolm and Harriet Purvis, aged 2 years and 6 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

POWELL—August 9, at Bangalore, the wife of Surgeon C K Powell, Medical Staff, of a son.

STUART—August 10, at Ootacamund, the wife of Harold Stuart, Madras Civil Service, of twins, a son and a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1887.

WE indicated the other day, with a fulness in which the official accounts of the transaction have thus far been wanting, the nature of the compromise which has been come to in reference to the Afghan boundary. The public of Calcutta were on the same day enlightened on the same subject by an organ which claims—and for anything we know rightly claims—to be the chief source of political light on the other side of India. Of the particular kind of light which was thrown upon the subject in Calcutta on this occasion a sufficiently clear idea may be formed if we say that, according to the *Englishman*, the Ministry at home have been guilty of a pusillanimous and disgraceful surrender, and that a bare statement of the facts does not express the magnitude of what it deems to be a disgraceful transaction. It will be readily understood that part of this denunciation is strictly true. "A bare statement of the facts" gives no evidence of a pusillanimous surrender having been made. One most introduce into the record something different from facts if the arrangement is to be represented either as a surrender or as a disgraceful transaction. Lord Salisbury is contented with it, as the rest of us must be contented with it, as an arrangement made without sacrifice, and as evidencing a mutual desire for peace; while Sir James Fergusson is able to defend it as giving an actual advantage to Afghanistan in regard to the value of the territory received in exchange. There is no need to discuss the points brought in issue by the Ministerial account of the transaction and the account which has been given for the enlightenment of Calcutta opinion. We only refer to the latter by way of illustrating what are the educational influences to which the public of Calcutta are subjected, and to which we are told, whenever the question of the Governmental capital of India is brought under discussion, it is eminently important that the Government itself should be subjected.

This is an aspect of the question which, we imagine, has escaped the attention of no one who has followed the discussion. The Government of India, we are often told, should come down from the mountain top, and keep itself in contact with the public opinion of the plains; which, being interpreted, means that the Government should keep touch with the public opinion of Calcutta. Now before we can yield to this argument we have a right to satisfy ourselves as to the atmosphere in which a Government lives and moves and has its being while it is located on the banks of the Hooghly. We are pretty well agreed as to the quality of the native public opinion which most fully succeeds in making itself vocal in Calcutta. It is narrow, carping and unpractical, and if to "keep touch" with it means to subordinate the policy of the Empire to it, then we are persuaded that the Empire loses little when, for eight months of the year, a three days' journey separates the Supreme Government from the second city in India. There may be a sounder opinion on the other side of India than that to which the journalism of Calcutta, Native and European, gives expression. But if it exists it is latent, and as things go cannot be counted upon as an efficient factor for influencing for good the policy of our rulers. An illustration of the prevalent tone of feeling —even more unsatisfactory than the *Englishman's* strange estimate of the results of the Afghan boundary settlement—was furnished in the recent discussion of the Beames case. No doubt the element of vindictiveness was not wanting on the side of the native journalists, who went out of their way to convict a member of the Board of Revenue of the irregular and distinctly forbidden practice of borrowing money from natives within his jurisdiction. The shouts of triumph with which Mr. Beames's accusers welcomed his discomfiture showed how far from disinterested their intervention had been. Yet we can find nothing worthier in the way in which journals of light and leading on the other side approached the matter. No sooner was it known that the indiscreet civilian was to pay the penalty which his indiscretion had brought upon him than the Government were assailed, not because of any essential injustice in the censure with which they had visited him, but because his accusers were a set of native editors. Upon that jarring note the leading Calcutta paper harped day after day, until, through mere weariness we suppose, it varied it with the remarkable argument that Mr. Beames's creditors should be punished too because they had not, when they came under his jurisdiction, told Government of his indebtedness to them. It is not an unduly severe criticism which an up-country contemporary passes upon this strange piece of special pleading when it says that only in a Calcutta newspaper could such an argument be found. There is no need to ask whether the greater blame lies on the one side or the other. If the exponents of the views of the dominant section in the European community of Bengal are not as great offenders against good temper and good sense as the Bengali journalists they cannot claim much credit on that account. They might have imported, if they have not inherited, the traditions of English journalism, with all the guarantees for sobriety and patience, even with the unwise, which those traditions should bring with them.

Still, we must take the facts as they are, and no careful observer of the way in which political controversy is carried on in Calcutta will highly estimate the efficacy of a public opinion thus evolved. And it is the only public opinion which a Government going to Calcutta for its inspiration can bring itself into contact with. The newspapers of a political society like that of India are expected to serve—and they do serve in a doubtful and incomplete way—some of the purposes of representative institutions. It is an eminently regrettable thing when they represent chiefly the passions and the prejudices of caste and race, when they are the exponents not so much of opinions as of antipathies. An atmosphere thus created has in it nothing bracing or healthily inspiring for either Governments or people, and when the Government of India are reproached for not spending more of their time in it than they do, it is a fair rejoinder to ask what they lose when they leave it behind them. The "keeping touch" argument, presented as it is, and for the purposes for which it is employed by Calcutta censors of the annual migration to the hills, has therefore this fatal defect, that the community who try to make use of it have an awkward way of reminding the country that the smallest possible advantage will be got from "keeping touch" with them. We desire to take no advantage of the argument that has been employed in Calcutta that from time immemorial the biggest city in a country has been its capital, though the obvious inference from it would be that the capital of India must, according to a custom thus deemed immemorial, be not Calcutta but Bombay. On the other hand, we cannot yield to the argument that has been put forth at Allahabad that the Supreme Government should not be permanently located in any Presidency town, as a disproportionate Provincial influence at the seat of Government would thereby be created. We should say rather that provided the situation of the capital were such as to make it easy of access to all parts of the country, that its climatic conditions were favourable, and that the tone of public opinion were healthy, vigorous, and progressive, all reasonable necessities would be met. Fear lest the administration should be subjected to a too distinct local influence would be justified only when the same local influence was deleterious. It may fairly be said, for instance, that India derives a very distinct advantage from the fact that the Supreme Government comes in only temporary contact with the provincial influences of Calcutta. Four months of subjection to that particular kind of provincial influence we believe to be more than sufficient, and when Calcutta claims its right to inflict twelve months of it upon the Viceroy and his Government it only strengthens the case of these who rate so lowly the judgment of that city. The persistency with which so unreasonable a claim is put forth adds one more to the many reasons which call for its rejection, and it may safely be said that a community which obstinately asks the Government of India to confine itself in Calcutta for twelve months in the year goes a very long way towards justifying the Government in hesitating to spend even four months there. For in nothing so much as in its endeavour to make itself heard on this question has Calcutta shown its want of sweet reasonableness, and of all that tends to give the public opinion of a great city an educative influence upon the Government and upon the populations around it.

WE hear the Committee of the Bombay Amateur Photographic Society have decided to hold their exhibition in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, and not in the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, as previously mentioned by us. The price of admission is one rupee, and as the members of the Bombay and Calcutta societies hail from all parts of India, we may expect a most interesting collection of pictures. The exhibition is open to the public on the 25th, 26th and 27th of this month.

AT a recent meeting of members of the Bombay Bar, it was unanimously resolved to forward a memorial to the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, requesting that a representation be made to the Local Government and the Government of India for the introduction of the Legal Practitioners' Act in Bombay. Communications were to be addressed to the Law Society at Bombay and the Pleaders' Association of Western India, requesting their co-operation in the matter. The immediate occasion for the action of the Bombay Bar was, we learn, a suit filed, or about to be filed, in the local Small Causes Court by a touter or law-broker against a member of the legal profession to recover the commission or brokerage which had been agreed to be paid him for procuring business. The suit, if it had gone to trial, would have been a singular one; and the legal gentleman was advised by judicious friends to compromise it out of Court;—and did so. The Legal Practitioners' Act, in one of its clauses, provides a punishment of six months' imprisonment to the person offering or receiving commission for procuring legal business; and the Act has been in force for some time past both in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies. The number of those entitled to share in the emoluments of legal business in Bombay has so far increased, and is increasing, that the proportion of the emoluments for individual shares is growing "small by degrees and beautifully less;" and the general feeling seems to be that the introduction of the Act in question would be justifiable in present circumstances for the protection of the interests of all upright and honorable members of the profession.

AMONG other measures intended to Russianise Bokhara, the Governor of Tashkend has purchased a piece of ground in the city of Bokhara for the erection of a Russian school, where religious teaching will be carried on; the students being supplied, in the name of the Czar, with scholarships and books.

AT Khushab, in the Shahprore District, a few days ago, a man, Hakim Khan, Belooch, while in the act of prayer at a mosque, was murdered by a man who cut him down with a sword and then effected his escape.

THE Duke of Connaught is to leave Brindisi on his return to India on Monday, August the 22nd, in the P. & O. steamer Gwalior, which will convey him to Alexandria, and he goes on to Bombay from Suez in the Nizam. The Duchess will not go back till the middle of October, and is to visit the Duke and Duchess of Anhalt at Wörlitz, near Dessau, and the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Oldenburg at the château of Rastede, their charming summer residence, where there is one of the finest parks in North Germany, and where the Duchess will meet her mother, the Princess Frederick Charles, who has been taking the waters at Marienbad, and who intends to return to Italy in November, to pass another winter between Rome and Naples.

THE Thakur of Limbdi and Colonel Wodehouse, the Political Agent of Kattyawar, have paid a visit to the Oriental Nobility and High Caste Institute at Woking. This building has been specially adapted to the wants of Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Sikhs wishing to preserve their religious or caste usages while residing in England. The visitors first inspected the institute, which has been considerably enlarged from the Royal Dramatic College, which it succeeds, and then examined the museum, which has recently received a large number of valuable exhibits in almost every branch of ancient and modern art. The site for a dharmsala for Hindoos and one for an Indian art industrial village were next visited. A memorial house in honour of the late Sir Salar Jung is also in course of construction, while the foundation of a Shah Jehan mosque, for the benifit of Mahomedan students, has been laid. His Highness the Thakur of Limbdi, says the *Times*, is a well-read and enlightened Prince, and he seemed to take special interest in the Sanscrit critical journal, issued under the auspicies of the institute, which, as sketched in an article in our columns in 1884, is already doing excellent work under the presidency of Dr. Leitner, who has recently returned to England to take the personal supervision of the institute.

THE Thakore Sahibs of Morvi and Limbdi, after visiting Worcester and Bristol, have gone to Scotland. The Rao of Cutch has been to Plymouth, subsequently proceeding by way of Bristol, Birmingham and Manchester, to Scotland.

"ATLAS" hears that Sir Arthur Gordon, the Governor of Ceylon, is likely to go home on leave in a few months, following Lady Gordon, who presented the Queen with a Cingalese Jubilee offering the other day. "Sir Arthur Gordon deserves well of the Cingalese for his boldness in guaranteeing the notes of the Oriental Bank, and thus saving the colony from a financial crisis. Many will be glad to hear that the coffee prospects in this island have not been so good for years as in the present, owing to the spring dryness. The tea-planters there are also satisfied."

THE Nawab Sir Salar Jung, K.C.I.E., arrived in London on Sunday afternoon, July 24, and has taken up his residence at 19, Rutland-Gate.

AN opportunity will shortly be afforded to the Bombay Corporation to discuss the purchase of land at Pinjrapole recently sanctioned by the Town Council at the rate of nearly Rs. 100 per square yard. Mr. K. N. Kabraji has given notice of his intention to move the following proposition at the next meeting of the Corporation :—"That with reference to the purchase of land belonging to Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas near Pinjrapole, sanctioned by the Town Council at their meeting on the 10th instant, the chairman of the Corporation be requested to send for all the papers and proceedings relating to this transaction, and to lay them before the Corporation at an early opportunity for discussion. That pending further discussion, the chairman of the Town Council be requested to be so good as to stop the carrying out of the purchase of the land, as the transaction in question appears to this meeting to be open to serious objection, considering the extremely high rate paid for the ground, as against the doubtful utility of the improvement. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner.

THE Committee appointed by the Bombay Corporation to consider the new Municipal Bill will meet every Monday, Thursday and Saturday. As every clause of the Bill is being scrutinized with much deliberation, the progress hitherto made with the Bill is very slow, only about eighty sections, out of a total of over 525, having been passed in review up to now. A meeting was called for yesterday afternoon; but no quorum could be formed, although the chairman waited for nearly three-quarters of an hour.

THE negotiations for the new loan of four and a half millions for the Turkish Government are said to be nearly concluded. The loan (a Constantinople correspondent says) will be added to that of six and a half millions issued last year by the Ottoman Bank. It is to be secured by the revenues of the Custom House, and will be issued by the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt, which is promised a certain control over the collection of the duties.

THE *Cologne Gazette* says :—"According to private intelligence received from London, the German Crown Prince, when present at the Spithead Naval Review, on board the Victoria and Albert, met the Empress Eugenie, who, as the guest of Queen Victoria, was also admiring the magnificent spectacle from that vessel. Unless we err, the last time the Crown Prince met the Empress Eugenie was at the festivities which took place on the opening of the Suez Canal, in November, 1869."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN has written a letter to Mr. E. Ashley, the Unionist candidate for the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow, challenging statements of Sir G. Trevelyan respecting the Round Table Conference. Mr. Chamberlain denies that his letter to the *Baptist* caused the failure of the Round Table Conference. His view is that the letter was a pretext, and that the negotiations failed because the Liberals concluded that they would get their own way without yielding anything to the Dissentients.

THE Paris Municipal Council has been reading through the books used in the Paris schools in order to cut out all passages where the name of God occurs, or any allusion is made to Christian doctrines. A full list of such passages was compiled three years ago by M. Dreyfus, but the recent alterations in the course of studies have rendered a new revision necessary. In the text-book of La Fontaine's fables, a verse running as follows :—"The little fish will grow to full size, if God but grant it life," is thus amended—"if one but grant it life."

THE report received at Potsdam from England concerning the Crown Prince are, the *Times'* correspondent says) very favourable. His Imperial Highness is said to be progressing rapidly, the pain formerly felt in swallowing having almost entirely disappeared. Any irritation of the throat has, however, to be carefully avoided. The illustrious patient has no difficulty in speaking, but his physicians forbid unnecessary use of the voice. Further investigation is said to have confirmed the belief that the growth is not of a dangerous character. It is possible that Professor Virchow will be summoned to London.

THE following story comes from Soissons. It is affirmed that about a fortnight ago a young man was mesmerized by one of his friends in the presence of several persons. After some of the usual experiments the magnetizer said to the patient, "I forbid you to drink wine during the next fortnight." The patient was then woke up by the magnetizer blowing in his face, and though he is no longer in his presence it is affirmed that he cannot carry a glass of wine to his lips. If the glass is filled with beer, water, or anything else his arm will obey him, and take it to his mouth, but if it contains wine his muscles are paralyzed.

THE Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pherekyde, has arrived in Constantinople with a view to reopen negotiations for a commercial treaty. There is reason to believe (the *Times'* correspondent says) that the Porte will endeavour at the same time to bring to the notice of the Roumanian Minister the subject of the cruel wrongs suffered by the Mussulman population of the Dobruja district after the war. Whole villages with fields and forests were illegally and violently wrested from the owners, who are still without any compensation; and the population has been forced to emigrate, contrary to the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARREST OF A FRENCH DYNAMITARDE.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

A French woman, who gives the name of Dupont, has been arrested in a hotel at Cowes with a quantity of dynamite in her possession.

It is surmised that she entertained designs against Osborne.

BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

Mr. J. T. Brunner, Liberal, has been elected for the Northwich Division of Cheshire, in the place of Mr. W. H. Verdin, Unionist, who died on the 25th of last month, by a majority of 1,130 votes over the Liberal Unionist candidate, Lord Henry Grosvenor. The figures polled were :—

For Mr. Brunner	5,112
For Lord H. Grosvenor	3,982
Majority in favor of Mr. Brunner ...	1,130

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

SUES, AUG. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges arrived here from Colombo this morning.

HONGKONG, AUG. 13.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s Electra left here for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper....................	69¼
4½ per cent. „	72¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes............	107
Bar Silver	44¼

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect, Moulmein route right. Saigon Bangkok right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, Aug. 14.

10 p.m.	79·3

MONDAY, Aug. 14.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	80·3
2 p.m.	82·5
4 p.m.	82·1

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD has in preparation a volume of poems which will contain original pieces. One of these, "In an Indian Temple," is a dialogue between an English official, a nautch dancer, and a Brahmin priest, and embodies some Hindoo metaphysics and moral questions in a light lyrical setting, full of Oriental colour. Another, "A Casket of Jewels," brings together in a new form recondite legends connected with precious stones.

IT will be remembered that over 23,000 prisoners were released in India on the Jubilee Day in February. The criminal returns are now to hand and have been carefully examined, and it is most satisfactory to find there has been no abnormal increase in crime, showing that her Majesty's clemency has not been abused.

THE partiality of Burmans and the Burma Chinese for eggs has of recent years developed a large and increasing export trade from Chittagong to Rangoon. Most of the eggs exported from Chittagong to Burma are ducks' eggs, large numbers of ducks as well as fowls being kept by natives in the neighbourhood of Chittagong. The eggs are packed in large jars, each containing about 1,500 eggs, and are thus shipped by the weekly British India steamers proceeding from Chittagong along the Arakan coast to Rangoon. It occasionally happens that one of these steamers, with a number of these jars on board, encounters bad weather, and then the smash up of the eggs therein involves considerable loss to the exporters; while the mixture of broken eggs and lime soon develops an odour which could hold its own with that of the dreaded "dorian" fruit, equally appreciated by Burmans. A proportion of about 50 per cent., perhaps, out of the 75,000 to 100,000 eggs sent from Chittagong to Rangoon weekly, reach the palates of their consumers fresh; but a large number of the remainder degenerate into what grocers at home sell as "pudding" eggs. Burmans prefer fresh eggs, but Chinamen are not particular in this respect, and, if anything, have a liking for a full flavoured article. Chinamen, however, as is tolerably well known, are specially gifted by nature in the matter of palates and digestions. Besides Chittagong, Vizagapatam (known by many natives as Moorghi-patam) and Bimlipatam on the north Coromandel coast export hundreds of thousands of fowls' eggs to Burma annually.

IT is stated that during the forthcoming Recess the Opposition will conduct a vigorous campaign in the provinces. A list of speakers is being prepared, comprising the chief members of the late Ministry, and it is understood that Mr. Gladstone will give important aid to his lieutenants in this connection.

THE Pope has finally decided that there is no ground for the intervention of the Vatican in regard to the statutes of the Knights of Labour organisation. Cardinal Gibbons has received communication of this decision of his Holiness.

IT is believed that the Select Committee on Forestry will recommend that a Board should be created for the purpose of promoting the establishment of Schools of Forestry throughout the country. The Committee will also, it is expected, suggest that plantingon an extensive scale should be carried out in the Highlands of Scotland and in the West of Ireland.

THE first report from Monsigner Persico upon his mission in Ireland has reached the Vatican

PRINCE CARLO PONIATOWSKI, the head of the elder branch of the family, died last week at his villa, San Pancrazio, near Lucca, in his eightieth year. He was for a long time a prominent figure in Florence.

IT is stated in Berlin that the German Emperor, the Queen-Regent of Spain, Prince Bismarck and Senor Canovas have received from the Pope gold medals commemorative of the Papal mediation in the Caroline Islands dispute.

THE Arms Act appears to be worked with considerable liberality in Madras, as last year no less than 26,365 persons had licenses to carry arms. This was an increase of 2,730 over the previous year, and the total is now the largest on record.

MRS. WILSON BARRETT died on Thursday, 24th July, at Worthing, after a long and painful illness. Mrs. Barrett (whose professional name was Miss Health) was a leading actress of considerable ability. The last rôle created by her was that of Jane Shore in the drama of that name. The deceased lady was some years ago appointed reader to her Majesty.

GENERAL FERRON, the French Minister of War, recently visited the Military Academy at St. Cyr. In addressing the cadets, the General expressed the conviction that future officers leaving the college would be worthy of their predecessors, and added: "It is important that it should be known beyond the frontiers that the French nation has in no way degenerated, and that it is ready to make every effort and every sacrifice to safeguard its dignity and honour."

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL ALURED JOHNSON, C.B., R.A., who served in the Crimean war, the Indian Mutiny, and the Afghan campaign, has been appointed a brigadier-general on the staff, to command the Royal Artillery in Ireland.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. E. OLDERSHAW, C. B. (who served with distinction both in the Crimea and India, where he commanded at Kurrachee and Belgaum, and has been recently "retired" by the action of the age clause), has received the good-service pension of 100*l.* a year. The Secretary for War concludes his letter to General Oldershaw by saying: "With a view to make this mark of her Majesty's approbation of your conduct in the service as public as the names of those officers who formerly received garrison appointments, your name will be inserted in the *Army List* as one of those officers who have been selected to receive a reward for distinguished and meritorious service."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ST. QUINTIN, who has been selected for the command of the 8th Hussars, has already vacated his appointment at the head of the Remount Establishment in India, which he held for five years. Colonel St. Quintin joined the 10th Hussars as cornet, December 30th, 1859, and served with the regiment until August 1886, when he exchanged to the Queen's Bays, as second Lieut.-Colonel, with Lord Downe. In some quarters says "Atlas" his selection for the command of the Hussars has been attributed to the favour of the Royal chief of the 10th. It is really, however, a case of merit rewarded. Colonel Quintin has nine years' more service than the junior Lieut.-Colonel of the 8th Hussars, Colonel Lushington, over whose head he has been placed, and is a good soldier in all respects. As promotion in the 8th has been very rapid indeed during the stay of the regiment in India, it is actually to the advantage of Colonel Lushington and his juniors that it should be retarded a little, as otherwise they would reach the end of their tether too early in life for them to have any prospect of further employment. In may be remembered that a similar course was adopted when Colonel Barrow's death left the command of the 19th Hussars vacant in February 1886, Colonel Combe then being brought in over Colonel French's head from the 10th Hussars.

ARRIVALS BY THE MAIL STEAMER.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR, the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, and Sir Henry Morland, chairman of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, arrived by the mail steamer Bokhara on Sunday night last. The Thakore of Gondal and Sir Henry Morland, who was accomprnied by Lady Morland, landed soon after the steamer had anchored, and were met at the Apollo Bunder by a number of native gentlemen, among whom were Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, Mr. D. R. Chichgar, Mr. Ruttonsha Dadabhoy, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. The Thakore drove over to the Esplanade Hotel, where he is staying temporarily. Sir Henry and Lady Morland, on their being met by some of their friends, were decorated with garlands of flowers, Dr. Cowasjee leading three cheers for them, which were heartily given. A number of Marwaree shroffs, bankers, and merchants, who have intimate business relations with Indore, had assembled at the bunder to welcome the Maharaja Holkar about 8-30 p.m., when it was expected he would land. Every steam launch, as it arrived, was watched in expectancy that the Maharaja was coming by her; and this expectancy was continued until after midnight, when it was positively ascertained by those on shore that his Highness would not land until after daybreak. At 5 a.m. yesterday, the Government steam launch Wren was taken to the mail steamer to bring the Maharaja ashore. About 7 o'clock, his Highness, accompanied by General Bal Makond, Commanding his Highness's forces; Lalla Bijnath, Chief Justice of Indore; and Captain Franks, Political Officer, landed at the bunder, where he was received by Mr. J. McLeod Campbell, officiating Collector of Land Revenue and Customs, who was in attendance as a representative of Government. Rao Saheb Madheorao Venayek, Ganeshdas Venayek, Ramchunder Chintamon Bhiklay, private secretary to the Maharaja, Shivdas Bijlal, and other native gentlemen were also present and paid homage to his Highness. A guard of honour, consisting of 103 rank and file of the 17th Regiment N.I., with band and colours, under the command of Lieutenant White, paraded at the bunder; and a salute of nineteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery. Accompanied by Mr. McLeod Campbell and General Bal Makond, his Highness drove over in a carriage and pair to the bungalow of Mr. P. Byramjee, Churney Road, Girgaum, which had been engaged for his temporary residence in Bombay.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 14.—The barometer has fallen over almost the whole of India. The fall is rather large in Arracan and East Bengal, and there is a slight tendency to the formation of the area of less pressure. The fall is greatest in South-East Punjab, and a small depression has formed at and near Lahore, due to excessive rainfall in the Ludhiana, Jullunder and the neighbouring districts. Ludhiana and Jullunder each received six inches of rain yesterday; Umballa three; and Lahore two inches. The winds are slightly stronger on the West Coast. The easterly current up the Gangetic Plain is much feebler, and the majority of stations report calms to-day. The partial break in the rains continues in Bengal, the Central Provinces and Central India. Rain was received in moderate amounts yesterday in Burma, the western districts of the N.-W. Provinces, Sind, the Malabar Coast districts, and the Madras Presidency. The following rainfalls indicate its distribution:—Cuddapah, three inches; Secunderabad, Karwar, Bangalore, Tounghoo and Jhansi, two inches; Hyderabad (in Sind), Gorakhpur, and Roorkee, one inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered..	68 96	70 42	66 72	64 96
Aug. 14, Sunday	... ...	0 5	... ...	... ...
„ 15, Monday	0 5	0 13	0 19	... ...
Total...	69 1	70 60	66 91	64 96
Total corresponding date of last year ...	81 93	88 42	83 49	82 11

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain W. D. Worcester, will sail to-day for Marseilles with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Lieut-Col & Mrs W Graham Smith
Mr and Mrs Bell
Mr Boorman

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr G McWalters
Mr and Mrs W B Oldham
Dr E Bovill
Mr C J Metcalfe
Genl Sir Thos Baker, K C B

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs H P Burt and 2 children
Mr Giles
Miss Burt
Captain A Patton
Mr W Hutton

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Carthage, Capt G N Hector, sailing on the 23rd August:—

FOR LONDON.—Major and Mrs G W Marshall and child and Mr and Mrs Ghose and child.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr and Mrs L P Pugh, Hon Justice Trevelyan, Mr G Parters, Col and Mrs C H Grace, Hon Justice H Beverley, Mr G F M Grant, Mr L Higgins, Mr F A Nicholson, Mrs Etherige, Mr G N Stewart, Surgn W P Carson Mr A G Nicholson, Mr W Jones, Hon W Macpherson, Mr W A Watson, Col and Mrs Mallock, Mrs Becher and child, Mr L Sartoria, Mr H Buller, Mr A Womack, Lieut A D G Shelley and Mr. James and friend.

By the s. s. Surat, Captain J. L. Parfitt, sailing on the 30th August:—

FOR LONDON.—Colonel E Rogers Coker, Mr and Mrs J B Fuller, Mr C A Marindin, Mr Harkishen Lal, Mr Mahomed Shah Din and Mr A Manson.

FOR BRINDISI.—Surgeon W H Codge.

By the s. s. Massilia, Captain S D Shallard, sailing on 6th Sept.:—

FOR LONDON.—Mr M C Sanders.

By the s. s. Assam, Captain W A Wheeler, sailing on 6th Sept:—

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr A Newnham

By the s. s. Waletta, Captain J. Orman, sailing on 23rd Sept:—

FOR LONDON—Mrs Hawthornwaite, child and infant.
FOR BRINDISI—Genl Carnegy and Mr T Baker.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 29.

LORD SALISBURY is frightened. Yesterday, at noon, Norfolk deputations with conventional addresses filed before the Prime Minister. The pick of the Party in the Prince of Wales's County was present. How did Lord Salisbury receive them? Did he use brave words and send them away rejoicing? He did nothing of the kind. On the contrary, he gave expression to the fears which are in the hearts of all who are working the Conservative machine, and bade his hearers prepare against a possible dissolution! It has indeed come to this with the Government: they reckon by months only the period when a general election will take place. In this respect they are in sympathy with men on the other side who are in Parliament, and have opportunities of watching, as well as of taking part in the great game. Only Liberals put it this way. They assert that disintegration within, and fightings without the Unionist parties are so great that, before March next, Mr. Gladstone may find himself on the Treasury Bench. But not for long. The inevitable dissolution will come soon after, only the time and the cry will be fixed by the Liberal leader. How far events will justify this forecast remains to be seen. I prophesy only on very rare occasions, and this is not to be one of them. But, if I were more venturesome than I am, I should find in the existing situation ample justification for prognostication. I should obtain my materials for the wizard's work solely from the Government ranks. Lord Salisbury's speeches, the discontent of landlords—Irish and English, Lord Randolph Churchill's enmity, and especially the letter which has just been circulated by the Tory Whips,—these chiefly would be the ingredients I should throw into the witches' cauldron. I should not need to look with straining eyes to see the result: the result would be so plain that he may read who runs. I have mentioned a letter written by the Tory Whips. This is a document of an absolutely unique character. To every prominent Conservative in all the constituencies of the country, this letter—signed by the Whips, and countersigned by local magnates—has been sent. It declares that the bye-elections "have not only pained the Government but have also very severely shaken its position." Personal influence to strengthen the cause of unionism is passionately besought, and a promise is given of any assistance which may be required to carry out such work. The unusual character of this communication is a measure of the state of fear into which Liverpool, Burnley, Spalding, Coventry, North Paddington, Brixton, and Basingstoke have thrown the Government and its supporters. Whatever may be said in the newspapers, there is a well-grounded concern in the minds of Unionists of both Conservative and Liberal hue that unless something of the first importance can be done their ascendancy is at an end. Should Sir George Trevelyan win Bridgeton by a large majority, and if Mr. Brunner gets anything like the majority he had in 1885, there will, in the rank and file of the Liberal Unionists, be something like a stampede, and a rush to see who, first, shall get on good terms with friends of a lifetime. "We are so unhappy and uncomfortable," said a Unionist M. P. the other day to a friend in the House. "My wish is," was the reply, "that you may become unspeakably miserable, and thereby bring forth fruit meet for repentance." The break-up of the Liberal Unionists is looked for by men who do not search for figs on thistles.

Lord Salisbury is not going the right way to stop the current of feeling, the strength of which he so strongly and sincerely deplores. He still regards landlords as a class—rather a Brahmin caste—for which special laws must be passed. At Norwich, as in the Carlton Club, he harped upon compensation for their losses being made to this section of the community. This policy will not win the mass of the electorate. Nor will the farmers be attracted in larger numbers to the Tory standard by Mr. Ritchie's three acres and a cow. They like Mr. Ritchie's proposals as little as they liked Mr. Jesse Collings's. In either case the effect is to make the labourer more independent and less the creature of the farmer. Negatively and positively, the Government are doing nothing to strengthen their position in the country. Even when they attempt to do a strong thing they overdo it. The proclamation of Ireland, of the whole of Ireland, last Monday, under the Crimes Act, is an instance in proof. I suppose you will reproduce some of the "heckling" which the Chief Secretary for Ireland has undergone during the week respecting his reasons for proclaiming particular districts. You will see the reasons that are given. A village is disaffected, that is to say, a branch of the National League flourishes there: reason enough has been provided to proclaim the whole county. All the time the judges are proceeding from Assize town to Assize town, finding no work to do, and positively embarrassed by the numbers of pairs of white gloves they receive.

Lord Hartington has been much talked of during the week. The careful reader will note that this is the third paragraph in this letter beginning with the name of a person. I can't help my communication being "personal" in, I hope, a proper manner. In spite of School Board levelling-up and aristocratic levelling-down, never was there a time when the individual counted for so much or had such potent influence as in this miscalled humdrum age. Except by *The Times* and the *St. James's Gazette*, both of which are afraid his Lordship will be forced into the Ministry and, after the fashion the French Republic has set, become "used up," there has been a strong consensus of opinion in favour of his Lordships joining the Ministry. In spite of official contradictions you may take it as correct that very strong overtures have been made to the Liberal Marquis to go over and save the Party of the Union. His Lordship has refused, obstinately refused is, I believe, the correct description. Two circumstances tend to emphasize this state of mind,—one of comparatively little, the other of exceedingly great, importance to the noble lord himself. The first is that, on appealing to his constituents for a renewal of confidence, he might not get it. The probability is he would not. That, however, does not weigh so heavily with Lord Hartington as it does with his allies. What really prevents his going over is the extreme reluctance he feels to sever himself from his Party. The Marquis's mind moves slowly, but it always moves in a Liberal direction. On every new question which comes up for settlement it has been Lord Hartington's habit to begin by cursing it and to end by coddling it. A given number of months are required to work the change. There are not wanting those who assert that the same process has been going on regarding Home Rule and that the coddling period is near. I profess to know nothing positively on the matter. All I do know is that his Lordship's reluctance to cross the floor of the House has recently been so strongly manifested as to cause candid folk like Mr. Howarth to term it mulish. A Cavendish may well hesitate to sever his connection with the Liberal Party. As things now are the step once taken is irrevocable. There is no going back to comrades of olden days and joining them in conflict. Mr. Goschen has proved this. He joined the Ministry as an avowed Liberal; within the past three weeks he has voluntarily withdrawn from the vice presidency of, and membership in, the City Liberal Club,—an organisation which is nothing if it is not Unionist. It is possible,—personally, I think, it is improbable,—that Lord Hartington will join the Ministry as its chief in the Lower House. For the moment, however, the forces to the contrary are too strong for this to become accomplished.

The improvement in the relations between England and Russia that has been discernible in the past fortnight is attracting more attention on the Continent than in England. At Vienna, where, in spite of Sir Charles Dilke's opinion to the contrary, I venture to say the public are better instructed by their newspapers on foreign questions than the English people are by their journalistic guides, it has been semi-officially stated that a much closer *rapprochement* between the two Powers may be expected. From inquiries I have made in well-informed quarters, I find that there is a disposition here to take an equally optimistic view of the situation; but the question is how long will Russia's sudden change of tone towards England last? I am told that the good understanding which has been, or if all goes well is about to be cemented between the two Powers is due to the Prince of Wales's personal negotiations, if I may use that word in this sense, with the Czar, and it is hinted that the rumoured intended marriage of his Royal Highness's daughter to the son of the Grand Duke Michael is being promoted so earnestly in some quarters for political as well as personal reasons. The eyes of our rulers have been opened by what has lately happened at Constantinople, and if Lord Salisbury, with or without the assistance of exalted personages, can succeed in his attempt to play off Russia against France, our other "natural enemy," as Gallophobists describe her, he may perhaps win back the confidence of his friends, who are so angry with him for the Drummond Wolff *fiasco*, and who are by no means content with the defence of his Egyptian policy that he made the night before last at Norwich.

We as a nation have obtained a character for Thoroughness. But, in political affairs, we are never, for a moment or by accident, logical. That is why we are never without a Reform Bill in *esse* or in *posse*. The Americans, the French, the Germans are not thus minded. They lower their franchise, they redistribute seats, and so manage matters that changes in density of population and the like by a process known to most students are accompanied by self-working adjustments. The task once done is done once for all. It is not so with us. Fancy franchises still exist among us. Property has special privileges. Faggot qualifications and faggot voting are a power. Franchises are connected with such a holding of property as New River shares or portions of shares. Hornsey Division, for example, has on its register three thousand non-resident voters; Ealing Division has fifteen hundred; and so on, and so on. The deliberate vote of a constituency is frequently swamped by outsiders who always vote early and vote often. When the Irish block is removed, a new Reform agitation will be started, its objects being to restrict one vote to one man, and thereby do away with faggot voting, and to ensure that all elections are on one and the same day. Sir George Trevelyan is the leader of the coming campaign.

I understand that after this year the mails will no longer be conveyed across Egypt by railway, but will be carried through the Suez Canal. Of course, Alexandria will cease to be a port of call for P. and O. steamers, and the hotel proprietors who have in the past relied so much on the custom brought by the mail-boats, will have to do what the hotel proprietors of Point de Galle did in similar circumstances a few years ago. I am not sure, however, that Port Said is not already well supplied with hotels, and although the town is destined to become more important than it is even now, I cannot imagine any one staying there a moment longer than he is obliged. The hotel-keepers of Cairo will not, I imagine, suffer a great deal, for people who wish to break their journey, as so many travellers, especially those from the Colonies do, can still gratify their desire without much trouble. They can disembark at Suez, and go on to the capital by rail, afterwards joining a subsequent steamer at Ismailia or Port Said. The advantage of the new arrangement to persons who wish to continue their journey to Europe without any unnecessary stoppages is obvious. We had some experience of what it will be like during the cholera scare a few years ago, but at that time there were not the facilities which now exist for rapidly running through the Canal by night as well as by day.

This afternoon Mr. H. S. King, M.P., is to have an interview with the Secretary of State on the subject of the grievances of the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. The hon. member for Hull will hand to Lord Cross the memorial to which I alluded some weeks ago. It has been signed by about fifty members of Parliament who are in sympathy with the movement, including, besides the prime mover, Mr. King, Colonel Hughes Hallet, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Guyer Hunter, Mr. Malcolm Low, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. Robertson (Dundee), Mr. O. Morgan, Mr. H. Kimber, and Mr. Bradlaugh. The absence of the name of one well-known Anglo-Indian, Sir Lewis Pelly, may be remarked, and it may be as well therefore to say that it does not imply that he is unfavourable to the efforts now being made to ameliorate the conditions of a large body of useful public servants. The fact is he "never signs anything," as one of the promoters remarked to me, and he was not asked to join in this appeal to Lord Cross. Sir George Campbell was asked and refused with characteristic plainness of speech. The ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal declines his support, because he thinks the Uncovenanted Service should be reserved entirely for natives of India. The memorial, a copy of which I enclose, calls attention to some of the more important of the grievances complained of, and asks that a small Parliamentary Committee may be appointed to investigate the matter. From what I can gather, the memorialists are not very sanguine that their request will be complied with, but they are not without hope that even if Lord Cross does not consent to the appointment of a Committee he will hold his hand until after the Parliamentary Recess, and not adopt measures which would be regarded by those chiefly concerned as retrograde before the House of Commons has had an opportunity of considering the arguments which Mr. King is waiting to put before it.

I was talking to a well-known Conservative member of Parliament in the lobby of the House of Commons the other night about the way in which the Indian princes have been treated in this country, when he said "they were made to pay their railway fare to Portsmouth and back on Saturday like us M. P.s." I said to him, "Why don't you put a question in the House, so that public attention may be called in a prominent manner to what has been and is still going on?" He agreed that some notice of the sort should be taken, but he did not care to be the medium. I can understand the reluctance of a Conservative member to move in the matter when his own Party is in power, but why do not some of the Liberal M.P.s, who profess to be so interested in India, do something? I am told that members are afraid of putting questions about matters in which Indian princes are concerned, for fear of raising the suspicion that they may have been paid for their services. How very courageous! The late Mr. Fawcett may have been a theorist, but he was not wanting in courage, and if he knew that injustice was being done he would not be deterred from trying to get it remedied merely because malicious tongues might misrepresent his motives. *Apropos* of the Indian princes, an officer of the Guards, who was on duty with his regiment at Windsor during the Jubilee celebration period, tells me that they had the greatest difficulty in finding out from the Castle authorities what to do in the matter of guards-of-honour for Maharajah Holkar and the other Chiefs. So far as European sovereigns and their representatives are concerned there is no difficulty. The precise attention to be paid to them is laid down in black and white. But this is not so with regard to Asiatic princes and potentates. A reference to the Castle to know what was to be done invariably met with an evasive answer, and the commanding officer was left to act upon his own judgment, or to apply for guidance to the Horse Guards.

My prediction that if a Bombay man were selected to fill the seat in the India Council vacated by the death of Sir Ashley Eden, it would be Mr. Peile, turns out to have been well founded, as the telegraph will have informed you. As I have hinted before, Lord Cross does not take his colleagues into his confidence in regard to the appointments he makes, and no one was more surprised than were the members of the Council when the papers on Saturday announced Mr. Peile's good fortune. The general opinion in official circles appears to have been that Sir Alexander Arbuthnot would be appointed, and if not he, Sir Alfred Lyall. Lord Cross is not the only Minister who observes the greatest secrecy as to his patronage. Lord Salisbury is still more reticent, and although I cannot speak for Cabinet Ministers, I know for a fact that Under-Secretaries of Government are no better informed than the general public. Ministerial appointments are settled by the Prime Minister and the chief Parliamentary Whip, who rarely think it necessary to consult their colleagues. I have not seen Sir Richard Temple since Mr. Peile's appointment was notified, but I think he will be chagrined that Mr. Lionel Ashburner, has been passed over. There is no doubt that Mr. Peile is a good man for the post, and Lord Cross must be congratulated on having made an excellent choice. The present Secretary of State may be slow and, according to the Randolphian idea, somewhat of an old fogey, but no one can find fault with the manner in which he has dispensed his patronage since he took charge of the Indian portfolio.

When I wrote last week it was expected that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught would be a passenger by the splendid new steamer Victoria, which will be seen in Bombay harbour towards the end of the year. I now learn, however, that her Royal Highness will sail in the Coromandel, joining that vessel at Malta on the 29th of October. She will this time be accompanied by the three Royal children and by Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone.

The preliminary report of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver, which was issued on Wednesday, consists of upwards of 300 pages, exclusive of the Appendix. The Commissioners' report itself is very brief and the inquiry not yet having been concluded, I necessarily refrain from expressing any opinion *pro* or *con*. Of the twenty witnesses examined up to the May 23, when the report breaks off, several are well-known as Anglo-Indians. Mr. D. M. Barbour, C.S.I., and Mr. H. Waterfield, C.B., presented the official view of the matter; Mr. J. K. Bythell, of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., and Mr. D. McLean, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, were among those who were examined as experts in the Indian trade. And Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler came forward to explain the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. The Appendix contains a large variety of papers put in by the Financial Secretary at the India Office, and also includes the well-known correspondence between the Treasury, the India Office, and the Government of India on the Silver Question. A Blue-Book of this kind has to be digested slowly, and so far it has not attracted much attention. It is almost a pity that its publication was not deferred until the Recess, when the public will not be so preoccupied as it is whilst Parliament is sitting.

THE VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

GOVERNMENT has made over to the Bombay Volunteer Artillery for drill purposes four 25-pounder rifled guns; and the members of the Battery, whose detachments paraded last night, were agreeably surprised to find how handy and workable the gun proved to be, as compared with the 40-pounder hitherto used. Colonel Walker has given permission for gun drills to be held by the Volunteers in the Arsenal compound; and we are requested to state that the various detachments will parade there until further order; entrance by thd gate in rear of the Brigade offices, Town Hall.

THE VACANCY IN THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That is a very pretty paragraph of yours this morning about the vacancy in Council. But do you know what is the inner meaning of all this chatter about the possibility of putting a non-judicial man into Council without weakening the administration? Nothing to do with any superior claims of Mr. Erskine or Mr. Crawford, but simply this, that the surviving members of the Government are in such a blue funk at the prospect of having associated with them a man of Mr. West's great attainments and fearless independence, that they will snatch at any excuse to keep him out. To supersede him by Mr. Naylor were too absurd, so they urge upon the Secretary of State that, in the teeth of experience in Mr. Ravenscroft's case, a judicial man is not a *sine qua non* in Council. Lord Reay has lately done much to lose himself the good-will he won at first by his manifest honesty of purpose and his fortitude in running counter to the pet schemes and ideas of the bureaucracy which surrounded him. But let him be warned lest he should in this matter give ear unawares to narrow-minded bureaucrats. For what could be more pettily bureaucratic than to reject the help of the ablest and fittest man available, for fear that with him at his side, he may not be able to have everything his own way. As for Mr. Richey, he is a revenue officer of whom the public know little. I doubt if he will be found to aid and abet others in this connection.—I am, &c.,

August 15. M. I. P.

SIR SALAR JUNG IN EGYPT.

THE current number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains an article by Sir Salar Jung describing his second visit to Europe. His first visit was paid five years ago, when he was scarcely nineteen years of age, and "the years that have elapsed," he says, "by increasing the range of my experience, will have also prepared me to appreciate much which I then overlooked." It is his intention before returning to cross the Atlantic and see for himself that "immense Republic, the daily growth or which appears to be a perpetual cause of unrest to the other hemisphere." Meanwhile he describes his experiences in Egypt and Greece. We quote the following:—

On the 12th of May I sailed from Bombay in the P. and O. steamer Peshawur. Besides my own suite and servants, sixteen in all, Zaffer Jung was also with us, bound to England as the representative of his Highness the Nizam, at the approaching celebration of her Majesty the Queen-Empress's Jubilee. Captain and Mrs. Clerk of Hyderabad were also on board, as were the Rajahs of Limri and Morvi. The voyage to Suez was devoid of incident, and we reached Cairo from Suez on the 18th of May. Being presented by Sir Evelyn Baring, I was very courteously received by his Highness the Khedive, a prince of a very attractive deportment and winning manner. Notwithstanding the heat, a fortnight passed at Cairo most pleasantly, and our quarters at Shephard's Hotel were in every respect agreeable. It was an important fortnight in the modern history of Egypt, as it witnessed the signing at Constantinople of the new Anglo-Turkish Convention. It is, however, not necessary to take this effort of diplomacy very seriously; still the opinion here is that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has achieved a good tactical success. The Porte having agreed to ratify, if, as is probable, France raises objections, not only will the relations of the Porte with France become less friendly, but the action of France in any such event will give England the right to continue the occupation, more or less indefinitely. The convention itself merely provides with many protocols and clauses that if Engand thinks fit, England may retire bag and baggage from Egypt in three years, or, what is much the same thing, except perhaps in the vocabulary of diplomacy, that in three years England shall march out unless in the meantime she considers that circumstances have occurred, or may occur, which require a continued occupation—circumstances which certain personages chiefly interested are extremely likely to create. Indeed, as things are, and having come into occupation in Egypt after much bloodshed and bombardment, and having established good government and a proper administration of law and finance, it does not seem possible that England can now walk out of Egypt, and thus permit an edifice to collapse, the sole foundation of which is the presence of the British troops. The original cause of the occupation was the anxious desire of English bondholders that Ismail first, and then Arabi Pasha, should not be permitted on behalf of Egypt to repudiate the loans contracted by Egypt on London. As the national debt of more than one hundred millions sterling is a debt very evidently beyond the power of Egypt to support permanently, it is clear that force from within will be brought to bear upon whatever purely national government may be in power later to effect repudiation in a greater or less degree. Such a force can only be contracted by some equal force from without, and England having spent rightly or wrongly many millions of the tax-payers' money in military operations intended to secure the millions advanced by the bondholders, it seems out of the question that she can now withdraw, thereby sacrificing the object of the original occupation. And not alone this, but the evacuation would seriously compromise the safety, certainly of the ministers and probably of his Highness also. Many native officials have been removed to make way for English and French successors. This process, however desireable in order to effect economies, and to Europeanise the administration, could not fail to give serious offence and to raise up for Nubar Pasha a host of local enemies. Having thus compelled him to occupy so invidious and so artificial a position, would it be altogether in accordance with good faith to abandon him to the forces of that national resentment which England herself has obliged him to provoke?

As to the larger question, whether the burden of so great a national debt, held entirely out of Egypt, must not finally be too heavy for a nation of only six millions of peasant cultivators, at a time too when agriculture is everywhere so depressed—as to this question, I do not feel that so short a visit to Egypt permits me to write with any confidence. The existence of these immense modern national debts all over the world has brought into the life of nations very complex conditions. The case of the debt of Egypt represents a very extreme instance of the evil. Whatever may be said in favour of a national debt subscribed within a country for reproductive public works there can be no doubt at all that a debt contracted, as was the case with the Egyptian debt, to be squandered on palaces and public buildings, and borrowed only abroad, is an enormous, a fatal evil. Still it is fair to say for Khedive Ismail and his borrowings, that he built the Suez Canal, which, however, is no very evident gain to Egypt, seeing that while the canal profit all goes abroad to pay dividends, it has mixed that country up with the conflicting politics of the Eastern question. But it must not be lost sight of that Ismail did use portions of the foreign loans to make Cairo comfortable, to arrange for the proper watering of the streets and the planting of gardens and shady trees, matters of the greatest sanitary importance in a hot climate. And this liberal expenditure has had the effect of making Cairo an extremely attractive winter capital for wealthy foreigners, who now spend much money in the town. And perhaps more important even than this, whereas formerly the incessant clouds of dust had affected with eye diseases nearly forty per cent. of the entire native population in the city, at the present time not more than perhaps ten per cent. are thus afflicted. I had some conversation with Nubar Pasha an extremely able and diplomatic personage, an Armenian by birth, as to the administration of criminal law, and I was much struck with the resemblance in detail between India and Egypt. Nubar, being a Christian, is naturally a little impatient of the interference of the Mohammedan priesthood, who frequently claim a moral right to revise and even to reverse the sentence of the tribunals. It is no doubt very much easier in Christian communities to keep the conflicting prerogatives of Church and State entirely distinct.

Whatever the cost may have been, British intervention in Egypt has brought with it one great benefit. The various State departments are now under the direction of extremely able English administrators. Sir Evelyn Baring's achievements in finance in India were such as to foreshadow his success in any country where the conditions of the revenue are unusually involved, as indeed is the case here. Colonel Scott Moncrieff is engaged in the important work of storing and distributing the waters of the Nile during its autumnal rise. I was much interested in and indebted to the knowledge of finance possessed by Mr. Ornstein, who, in the absence of Mr. Edgar Vincent, is the financial adviser to the Government of his Highness. From Mr. Hamilton Lang, the commissioner of the Daira Debt, I learned something of Egypt, but much of Turkey, in which country Mr. Lang has spent near thirty years of a singularly eventful life.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty—I might go so far as to call it evil—with which the various departments have to contend is the fact that, according to the ruling of the original International commission, the various departments of the Government are completely distinct each from the other. A fixed amount of the revenue is appropriated for each department. It may well happen that, owing to local circumstances, there may be a surplus in one department, and a deficit in another, but when this is the case, the surplus in the one may not be used to balance the deficit in the other. Such a condition of finance destroys all that elasticity which is inseparable from a sound system of Government.

The vital function itself is involved in the subordinate co-operation of the parts each with the other, to support the whole, and the system of disintegration which now obtains is not, so far as I could learn, compensated by any additional facility in supervision, and indeed the very appointment of these distinguished Englishmen as chiefs of departments would seem to have had for its object the accurate, honest, and thorough control of government, so that a method of administration at once ineffective and obsolete should not be necessary.

I spent a morning very pleasantly with the Minister of Public Instruction, Yakoub Pasha. In the library and the schools some 40,000 books have been from time to time collected with much care, and there are several copies of the Koran splendidly illuminated and of immense value. A careful index is now being made of the entire collection, and it is not unlikely that some of the old volumes supposed to have been destroyed at the burning of the splendid library at Alexandria by Omar the conqueror may have found refuge here. The schools appeared to me to be well attended; hundreds of students of all ages were grouped around the different lecturers, listening and in turns asking questions of the lecturer. One local commentator was propounding Aristotle, and was frequently interrupted from all parts of his circle with very intelligent questions on abstruse logical points. I was much surprised by the assurance that the entire class was composed of the sons of small Cairo tradesmen or cultivators.

The Consul-General for Sweden dined with me one evening; a gentleman of liberal views. From his description I am much attracted to visit Norway. If Southern Europe were not so all engrossing just now, the present political difficulty in the case of Sweden and Norway, a territory of geographical unity, would be regarded as the most interesting of national movements. The view the Consul takes is that Sweden, the country which furnishes five-sixths both of the revenue and of the population, would be a great gainer by the actual secession of Norway from the dual monarchy, but, as he remarked, "A king with two crowns does not like to put off one!" Sweden is a country of intuitive loyalty, Norway is peopled by a race who desire beyond all things Republican institutions. The Consul, therefore, is of opinion that Norway should be encouraged to secede and not thwarted, and this not merely because such aspirations cannot be safely checked, but because the wealthier country is suffering from a paralysis of all useful legislation. In the case of these two countries there is no national debt to make the preliminaries to a divorce complicated, and my guest was clearly himself very earnestly anxious that Norway should be permitted to make the experiment on which she is bent. I suggested, however, that the republican form of Government was too expensive for a poor country like Norway; that even France, notwithstanding her great wealth and intelligence, was breaking down. National extravagance appears to be best checked by the knowledge that present lavishness portends not merely future national difficulties, but also the downfall of the dynasty: for example, what dynasty would now venture upon the throne of France until the republic has first reduced the expenses of administration, or even redeemed some portions of the debt?

On the 1st of June I sailed of from Alexandria, having greatly enjoyed the three weeks spent in Egypt; the country is to me extremely interesting, and not even in India are the memorials of the might and the magnificence of pre-historic times more abundant and more varied. But everywhere is the evidence accumulating that Egypt at least has suffered from intercommunication with the Western Nations; she has gained very little, she has lost very much. In place of an orderly and contented peasantry, lightly taxed, students of their own local history, Egypt is now the nurseling of half a dozen countries whose only objection to revolution and reform is that such a process might imperil the payment of their coupons! What a collapse of the pride of the Pharaohs! Probably such changes in the world's history are as inevitable as the vital exhaustion of a tree, or as the fall of its leaves in autumn; still, they are not the less melancholy to behold for that reason; indeed, the regret of the spectator is all the more intense if he is required to regard such change and decay as predestined and universal.

They are fair lands these, in the Delta of the Nile; and that mighty river, unimpressed by the inroads of Western science, is still, as thousands of years since, bringing down each season the deposits of a fresh fertility from distant wastes far off in the heart of the continent. But Egypt is nothing but a nation of cultivators, and the condition of the cultivator himself is far, far worse by reason of modern developments and modern progress. The position of an agricultural community owing large fixed debts to foreigner is not compatible with national well-being in this nineteenth century.

INTELLIGENCE from Salt Lake City announces the death of John Taylor, the President of the Mormon Church and Chief of the Mormon Twelve Apostles. His death occurred in the vicinity of the city, but the exact locality is unknown, as the deceased was a fugitive from justice. Taylor had been hiding since 1885, having been indicted for illegal cohabiting. The Mormons charge his death to the cruelty of the officers of the law in not permitting him to come out and take his usual exercise. John Taylor was an Englishman by birth, being a native of Westmoreland. Until he was twenty-two years of age he worked as a mechanic in this country. He then emigrated to Canada. Though without education, he was not wanting in intelligence, and became a diligent Bible student. He afterwards joined the Mormons, and on Brigham Young's death became the head of the Mormon Church.

AN attempt to extort money under threat of exposure has just been brought to light in Paris. It will be remembered that Pranzini declared during his trial for the murder of Mdme. de Montille, that he spent the night of the crime at the house of a lady, and that he could not name her for fear of damaging her reputation. It is now stated by the *Figaro* that no fewer than sixteen men styling themselves French journalists, have signed a letter to a very rich lady, who has a reputation for considerable *legerette*, hinting that it would be well for her to avoid having her name mixed up with Pranzini, and that she could do so by handing over a certain sum to the sixteen journalists. Not succeeding in their first attempt, these so-called journalists sent a similar letter to another fashionable lady, who had the good sense to hand the letter to the legal authorities. It seems, however, that the affair is to be hushed up to avoid a scandal.

THE Vatican organ, the *Moniteur de Rome*, publishes the text of a letter which the Pope addressed to Cardinal Rampolla on the 15th of June, when the latter assumed the functions of Pontifical Secretary of State. The letter explains the principles followed by the Pope in the Government of the Church. His Holiness declares that he took upon himself the mission of reconciling the Papacy with the peoples and Governments of civilized States, and he proceeds to recount how far this task has been accomplished in the different countries. In speaking of Italy Pope Leo develops the ideas expounded in the Consistorial Allocution of the 23rd of May, and, with regard to the Roman question, he says that people have distorted his ideas, for he laid down as the basis of pacification the acknowledgment of the dignity and independence of the Holy See. The Pope then surveys the relations of the Vatican with the various Powers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Mameluke, 1,752 tons, Captain A. Newey, sailed yesterday for Coconada in ballast.

The steamer Inchgarvie, 1,723 tons, laden with a general cargo, will sail to-day under Captain W Sanders, for Messina and Catania.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Zambesi, Captain Preston, will sail this morning, with the extra mails and a general cargo for China.

The steamer Yasso, 1,381 tons, Captain T. Trotter, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, laden with a general cargo and with three deck passengers on board from London.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

15th August, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Inchgarvie	1722	W. Sanders	A	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" City of Canterbury	2099	A. B. Gray	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
" Zambesi	1540	Preston	C	P. & O. Co.
" Siam	1893	WD. Worcesters	D	P. & O. Co.
" Clan Ogilvie	..	J. A. Guard	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Stura	1415	Morchi	H	F. Bozzoni.
" R. Rubattino	2044	G. Merello	K	F. Bozzoni.
Ship Sir Lancelot	..	....	L	V. Ebram & Co.
S.S. Iran	2316	R. Poland	M	Ed. Bates & Co.
" Huzara	1336	Campbell	N	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Arara	2666	F. Newell	O	K. Nixon & Co.
" Mameluke	1752	A. Newey	P	K. Nixon & Co.
" Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
" Gadsbro	1457	J. J. Grinold	Ibis	Cursetji Edulji.
" Bokhara	1699	Edward	..	P. & O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
14	Bokhara (s)	Edwards	London, July 7.
	Yesso (s)	Trotter	London.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
15	Purulia (s)	Robertson	Persian Gulf and Karachi.
	Mameluke (s)	Newey	Coconada.

The following vessels were cleared out last evening :— Steamer Zambesi, Preston, for China.
" Inchgarvie, Sanders, for Messina and Catania.

The steamer Arabia commenced to load yesterday for the Persian Gulf and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 11 Alice Graham....Doyle ....Port Natal, July 6.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 11.—Steamers Sahara, Busheer and Lalpoora. Ships Aladdin and Brenda. Barques Jane Porter and Marian.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug 13 Sutlej s .... London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 15.

For Liverpool.

Iran (s), 42 bales wool, T Chimandass ; 63 bales hemp, K Dayall ; 9 cattle, Lang Moir and Co ; 25 cases Indian condiments, M Poonjaji and Sons.

City of Canterbury (s), 1,200 cwts nigerseed cake, Glade and Co ; 375 bales wool and 50 bales gunny bags, N Khato ; 400 bales wool, G Toolsidass ; 115 bales cotton fly and 185 bales twist waste, T Jewraji.

For London.

Siam (s), 9 cwts ivory and 12 cwts maye teeth, E Passia ; 48 cwts myrabolams, D Sassoon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Clan Macdonald (s), 39 bales hemp, Volkart Bros ; 8,000 cwts linseed. The Bombay Co., Ld ; 4,297 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, G Motee and Co.

For Havre.

Peveril (s), 9,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros ; 4000 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co,

For Torre del Anunziata.

R Rubattino (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Barcelona.

R Rubattino (s), 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Naples.

R Rubattino (s), 1,214 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co.

For Genoa.

Iran (s), 100 bales cotton, T Sanquet and Co.

For Kobe.

Zambesi (s), 150 bales twist, R Hyde Cheetham and Co ; 9 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Hongkong.

Zambesi (s), 100 bales twist. Tharia Topen ! 50 bales twist. R Hyde Cheetham and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 14.

Creagh, Major, Bl, Merwara Battn, from leave, from England.
Kaye, Lt, Bl, R A, from leave, from Kashmere.
Twynam, Major, Mad, R A, on leave, from Kamptee.
Foster, Lt, Bo, 28th B I, off leave, from Ahmednagar.
Martin, Surgn-Major, Mad, Med Staff, from leave from England.

August. 15.

Cuthbertson, Capt, Bo, R A, off leave.
Leigh-Hunt, Lt-Col, Mad, Supt of Pensions, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—August 14.

Foster, Lt, Bo, 28th B I, off leave, to Baroda.

August 15.

Martin, Surgn-Major, Mad, Med Staff, on leave, to Bellary.
Blackwell, Surgn, Bo, Med Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Thompson, Surgn, Bo, I M D, on duty, to Loralia.
Creagh, Major, Bl, Merwara Battn, from leave, to Ajmere.
Gibson, Surgn-Major, Mad, Med Staff, on leave, to Kamptee.
Leigh-Hunt, Lt-Col, Mad, Supt of Pensions, on duty, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 16th, 1887.

1. There will be drill at Head-Quarters on Wednesday next, the 17th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m. Manual, Firing, and Bayonet exercises and position drill. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

2. It is notified that a Prospectus of the Presidency Central Rifle Meeting which takes place in October next at Poona has been received, and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

Bombay Light Horse.

3. The following orders are notified :—

The Troops will assemble at the Town Hall this day, Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 5-30 p.m., and on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 5-30 p.m., for drill with swords.

4. The Troop will parade on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 4-30 p.m., punctually behind the Town Hall for a march out to Mahim woods. Swords, bandoliers, helmets, military bridles and bits to be worn.

By Order,

(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt., Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 14th August, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 20 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·705
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·9
Dew Point	74·4
Relative humidity of Air	·836
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind*	W, WSW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	302
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	9·80
" " year	64·96
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th Aug.	0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

THE JUBILEE NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

The last of the great Jubilee events is past. It has brought to a fitting close the records of a glorious summer. One shuddered to think what the spectacle would have been in a heavy fog or a blinding rain. In that case the ships would have been much better reviewed in a dry dock. But happily the weather kept true to its previous character. It was brilliant, with a breeze not sufficient to cause anxiety to the most nervous sailor, but quite enough to freshen the air and give a playful curl to the water. A heavy haze had fallen over London on the previous night, just as the last of the members of the House of Commons were leaving Westminster at seven o'clock ; but those who assembled at Victoria Station early on the morning of the review to take their places in the "specials" run for the convenience of Admiralty visitors were able to congratulate themselves on a cloudless sky and a rising barometer. A pleasant run through Surrey and Sussex was not the least enjoyable of the day's doings. This lovely country, its foliage already showing the first signs of autumn, its swelling Downs rising on all sides in sweet pastoral beauty, was admired by none more than the colonials and the Indian visitors. They saw it very near its best. Harvest has already been begun ; barley is nearly everywhere ready for cutting, and wheat is rapidly changing colour. If the farmers of Sussex are not satisfied this year they will be hard to please.

At Portsmouth there were great crowds on shore, and the Solent was a forest of shipping. The Admiralty visitors were taken on board four large troopships that had been brought alongside the jetties. The Euphrates was assigned to the Peers, the Crocodile to the Commons, the Malabar to the distinguished Indians, and the Assistance to the colonists and the press. As these four handsome vessels, three of them painted white, and distinguished from one another by broad belts of different colours, steamed out of the harbour past several ancient three-deckers—the venerable Victory among them, dismantled and bare, but still imposing and picturesque—one began to have somewhat inflated ideas of the day's spectacle. These, however soon passed away. The Solent is an admirable anchorage, but its scenery does not count for much. It is natural enough that Londoners, with their education from nature developed largely on the mud banks below Greenwich, should believe in the beauty of this broad stretch of water, with the Isle of Wight on one hand and the Portsmouth shore on the other. But beside the Firth of Forth, and still more the Firth of Clyde, it is bare and dull. The one pretty part of the coast is the view of Norris Castle, close by Osborne, with Cowes Bay running back behind it. It was off this fine piece of wooded land that the troopships anchored after their preliminary cruise from the harbour; but with the display of shipping none could be disappointed. It was, of course, impossible to get a bird's eye view of the scene, and thus a good deal of its effect was lost. The spectacle was one which had to be taken in detail rather than in the mass. What was seen from a little distance was not unlike an immense dockyard—a great array of rigging of all sorts and sizes, gaily dressed, their colours showing bright in the sunshine. This was not very exhilarating, but the impressiveness of the sight was afterwards felt when the visitors came close up to the ironclads and took them for inspection one by one.

The fleet was arranged in four lines, each nearly four miles in length. There was a double line of ironclads, and between them and the mainland was another double line of coast defence ships, gunboats, torpedo cruisers, and torpedo boats. The fleet was divided into three squadrons and five flotillas—the squadrons in command of Vice-Admiral Sir William Hewett, Vice-Admiral J. K. E. Baird, and Commodore Markham. The vessels anchored in these lines comprised 9 broadside armourclads. 15 turret ships, 2 barbette ships, 1 protected 2 cruiser partially protected cruisers 5 unprotected cruisers, 31 gunboats, and 43 torpedo craft with attendant boats, and 6 training brigs. On board were upwards of 20,000 officers and men. After the troopships had slowly cruised up between the two main lines in which were anchored nearly all the ironclads and belted cruisers—only one or two being separated from the rest to give character to the flotilla of smaller craft—the grandeur of the sight became at last apparent. The turret ships do not lend themselves to display as the broadside vessels do. Their solitary military mast with its crow's nest aloft is a poor apology for rigging. But their enormous power is testified by the huge guns which show from their turrets, and if ungainly, they at least bulk largely in the water. It was, however, the old-fashioned broadsides which commanded most admiration. Their masts and yards, manned as they by-and-by were, when the Queen passed along, by blue-jackets whose white duck trousers fluttered and flapped in the wind, were ample evidence of the sacrifice of beauty that has been made in naval architecture within the last twenty years. These broadsides are, it is said, of little or no use now. Sir Edward Reed, would, if he had been consulted, have ordered every one of them out of the line to take its place among the old hulks in Portsmouth harbour. Fortunately, his advice was not asked. If it had, the review would have been shorn of nearly all its attractiveness to the multitudes on the water.

The two ships which headed the double line were the Agincourt and the Minotaur. They are sister vessels of the broadside type, completed in 1867-8. Their length is 400 feet, their breadth 60 feet, and their displacement 10,690 tons. They carry 17-12-ton guns and a couple of 20-pounders. They were among the first ships that were amoured along their entire length. Seen as they lay four cables apart, they were yesterday among the handsomest ships in the line. But the pessimist critic was ready to tell the ecstatic admirer that these ships, mainly owing to their extreme length, are exceedingly difficult to handle and manœuvre, and that, in point of fact, they are as nearly as possible obsolete. The next two—the Black Prince, 9210 tons, and the Imperieuse, 8500 tons—are still more interesting, inasmuch as they focus much of the recent naval controversy. The admiralty authorities may not have intended it, but by anchoring these vessels opposite to each other they gave the visitor the history of the evolution of the ironclad at a glance. The Black Prince dates back to 1859 when the British Admiralty, following the example of the French, first adopted the use of armour plates. She is a beautiful vessel, full rigged, and symmetrical in her lines—a thing to be looked upon in any sea with pride and pleasure. She carries four 9-ton and and twenty 6½-ton muzzleloaders. But she is, for all that, deemed little else than a monument of lost money. Between her time and that of the Imperieuse there has been nothing short of a revolution. The latter is one of the two barbette ships taking part in the review. A little while ago it was thought that the barbette was an improvement upon the turret, the main difference between the two being in the matter of the emplacement of the guns. Within the last year or two the Admiralty have again returned to the turret principle, but rhere, at all events, we have a ship of a highly approved design. There is not the least resemblance between her and the Black Prince, except that they are both afloat. In place of the dignified masts there is a long bare pole ; in place of graceful lines there are iron beams of peculiar and eccentric shape. She carries four 24-ton guns, which are placed in four barbettes. This vessel was, with four others also in the lines at the bombardment of Alexandria. She has, therefore, seen service, and, knowing this, her admirers may yesterday have been at ease. They were, no doubt, ignorant of the fact that Lord Randolph Churchill has, on the authority of Sir Charles Reed, asserted that the whole of the money spent on her "had been absolutely misapplied and utterly wasted and thrown away." Of the other vessels in this double line, the Inflexible and the rattle-snake may be citted as completing the history of the development of the fleet. The former is the colossus of the British navy. She is 11,380 tons, and she carries the heaviest guns afloat—four 80-ton monsters. About her capabilities there has, of course been much controversy. But whatever she may be, she looks a floating fortress equal to much deadly work. The Rattlesnake, which is anchored next in the line, is as a minnow compared with her. But she belongs to a class of boats that is coming much into favour. This type is known as torpedo gunboats. The rattlesnake is only 450 tons, but she mounts one one gun capable of penetrating 8 inches of armour, and six 3-pounders capable of almost anything in the way of quick firing. Her speed is another of her strong points. She steams 19 knots, and between that and her offensive capabilities she is a worthy representative of a class from which much may confidently be expected in modern warfare.

The troopships were all anchored opposite Norris Castle before three o'clock. It was, however, half an hour after the appointed time before the Royal yacht, the Victoria and Albert, left her moorings with Her Majesty on board, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany and Princess Beatrice. Behind this yacht came the Osborne, on which were the Prince and Princess of Wales—the Prince for the first time wearing the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet—their daughters, and the King of the Hellenes. As the Royal yachts steamed away, the other vessels—the Enchantress, Helicon, Euphrates, Crocodile, Malabar, and Assistance—got into position, and soon the entire stately procession was gliding across the Solent towards the double line of ironclads. From mid-channel the scene was now at its finest. The thundering of the fleet proclaimed over all the Solent the sailing of the Queen. The yards of the men-of-war were lined with thousands of blue jackets standing hand-in-hand, and where there were, unhappily, no spars to man, the sailors were ranged round the deck, forming, as it were, a living belt of armour. The immense number of craft gathering outside the lines could also be better discerned than before. Ryde was completely hidden by masts. A hundred mail steamers, including the Peninsular and Oriental Victoria and the Grantully and the Norham Castle of the Castle Line, rode at anchor beside many hundred yachts, while ferry boats and excursion steamers without end swelled the crowd.

Lying apart from the rest, the Sunbeam and the Vanderbilt yatch the Alva—the latter one of the very few not dressed with bunting—could be distinguished. At the top of the line the Royal procession passed four foreign warships—representing Holland, France, and Germany—which had come across to witness the review. These vessels, like the British, had their yards fully manned. On entering the parallel lines Her Majesty was received with a ringing cheer. From ship to ship the ovation travelled along. The sailors had not a very close view of the Royal party, as the distance between the lines was four cables ; but, at the same time, the Queen could be seen distinctly enough sitting on the bridge, bowing right and left to her gallant men. After traversing the line at half-speed the Royal yachts were anchored off the flagship Hercules. It was now nearly seven o'clock ; but her Majesty expressed a desire to have the officers commanding the ships presented to her. Signals were therefore hoisted, and in a short time all the commanders arrived in pinnaces. The Queen after having them presented to her, expressed her appreciation of the hearty reception given to her by the fleet, and referred to the forthcoming evolutions. This pleasant ceremony over, the Victoria and Albert steamed off amid a salute of twenty-one guns, reaching Osborne at eight o'clock.

Shortly after the departure of the Queen, the following message was signalled from the flagship :—"Commanding officers are to convey to officers and men under their command her Majesty's great satisfaction and pride at the magnificent display made by her navy this afternoon."

During the Royal salutes an unfortunate accident occurred. The gun on the gun vessel Kite (flotilla) exploded, four men being injured. They were brought ashore in a steam pinnace for treatment in Haslar Hospital. So far as is at present known, this is the only mishap that has occurred—a remarkable fact considering the crowded state of the channel. The accident on the Kite was caused, it seems, by an explosion of powder in the breech of one of her four-inch breech-loading guns. The names of the injured men admitted to the Royal Naval Hospital are Morrell and Turrel, able bodied seamen ; Maynard, armourer, and Bowman, corporal Royal Marine Artillery.

The following are the names and tonnage of the ironclads forming the first three squadrons (in which were not included several formidable turret ships intended for coast defence) :—Agincourt (flagship), 10,690 tons ; Black Prince, 9,210 tons ; Collingwood, 9,150 tons ; Iron Duke, 6,010 tons ; Inflexible (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), 11,880 tons ; Archer, 1630 tons ; Rattlesnake, 450 tons ; Minotaur, (flagship) 10,690 tons ; Imperieuse, 8500 tons ; Conqueror, 6200 tons ; Sultan, 9290 tons ; Monarch, 8320 tons ; Mercury, 3730 tons ; Curlew, 785 tons ; Edinburgh (broad penant), 9150 tons ; Devastation, 9330 tons ; Ajax, 8510 tons ; Neptune, 9310 tons ; Shannon, 5390 tons ; Amphion, 3750 tons ; Mohawk, 1630 tons ; Hercules (flagship), 8680 tons ; Hotspur, 4010 tons ; Invincible, 6010 tons ; Rupert, 5440 tons ; Belleisle, 4870 tons ; Mersey, 3550 tons ; Fearless, 1430 tons ; Rover, 3460 tons ; Calypso, 2770 tons ; Arethusa, 3750 tons ; Active, 3080 tons ; Volga, 3080 tons ; Inconstant, 5780 tons.

The illumination of the Fleet hardly came up to expectations, the attractiveness of the spectacle being marred by the weather. Heavy clouds drifted up from the westward, and hung like a mist over the Solent, while there was not wind enough to carry away the smoke from the fireworks. The result was, that, excepting a few favoured positions, the full effect of the brilliant display was missed. At a signal from the Inflexible, all the vessels dressed ship with special lanterns, the masted ships having lines from stem to stern in rainbow fashion ; while Royal monograms formed in incandescent lamps were instantaneously lighted. Hanging aloft, between fore and main masts, blue and red lights were successively burned ; while there were also extensive discharges of Roman candles with fairy-like result. The immense advantage of this powerful illumination in the advent of hostile operations was at once made evident to every mind. Sea and shore were revealed with almost microscopic distinctness.

The Queen has desired her sympathy to be expressed with the three sufferers in the Haslar Hospital from the explosion of a powder charge in the four-inch breechloader.

GOLD AND SILVER COMMISSION.

A Blue-book containing the first report of the Gold and Silver Commission, together with minutes of the evidence already taken, has been issued. The report is as follows :—

May it please your Majesty,—We, the undersigned Commissioners appointed to inquire into the recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals, desire humbly to submit to your Majesty the following report of the steps which have been taken up to the present date to prosecute the inquiry entrusted to us. Twenty-four meetings have been held, and 10 witnesses have been examined, notes of whose evidence, with other information relating thereto, are appended.

Following the line of inquiry indicated in the terms of our reference, the investigation was commenced by obtaining such information as was available with regard to the supply of, and the demand for, the precious metals.

The Commission then proceeded to consider how far the conclusions which might be drawn from these statistics were supported by other indirect evidence, such as the prices of commodities.

These two branches of the inquiry occupy the first seven days of the accompanying notes of evidence.

Representations were next invited from those whose interests were said to have been adversely affected by the recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals, or who desired to suggest remedies for the evils alleged to exisit.

Their evidence falls under the following heads :—

(*a*) The position of the Government and people of India ;

(*b*) The interests of merchants trading with India, China, and other silver-using countries ;

(*c*) The effect upon the general trade and industry of the United Kingdom ; and

(*d*) The remedies which have been proposed.

We have not completed our inquiry into any of the matters specified above ; and it will be observed that a large portion of the evidence already taken represents opinion on one side only of the questions at issue.

This is more particularly the case with regard to those witnesses who have appeared before us to suggest remedies.

We shall endeavour at an early date to obtain the evidence of competent witnesses who take an opposite view ; and we may find it necessary to take further evidence on some or all of the points abovementioned. But we have, nevertheless, thought it desirable to submit this preliminary report of our proceedings so far as we have been able to carry them at present.

All which we humbly submit for your Majesty's gracious consideration.

Herschell.	D. Barbour.
J. Chamberlain.	J. W. Birch.
Louis Mallet.	Lionel L. Cohen.
Arthur J. Balfour.	Leonard Courtney.
Henry Chaplin.	W. H. Houldsworth.
C. W. Fremantle.	T. H. Farrer.
John Lubbock.	

June 10, 1887. Geo. H. Murray, Secretary.

POST OFFICE FRAUD IN VIENNA.

For many years no criminal case has created so much sensation in Vienna as the fraud committed by a Post Office official named Zalewski. At the end of May he disappeared from his post, after having abstracted registered letters containing over 150,000 florins. His photograph was sent to every capital, and the police believed that he had escaped to America. A short time ago, however, it was discovered that he had not left Vienna but had been living there in concealment until last Thursday week. At the beginning of May Miss Jenny Nathanson took an apartment in the western suburb of Vienna and aroused some suspicion by leading what appeared to be a strangely solitary life, and by changing a thousand-florin note. A watchman opposite had long expressed surprise that, though she never received visitors, he could see a man walking up and down in her room. This man was Zalewski, and it has now been ascertained that he even walked out dressed as a woman, and was thus able to speak to his relations in the street without his identity being suspected. On the 13th he left the apartment with Miss Nathanson by the Western Railway for Havre, with a passport provided by his brother for Miss Nathanson, and took passage on board the Champagne for the United States. He had previously altered Miss Nathanson's passport to suit his sex On the 16th he left House as John Nathanson. Two days later a servant, the sweetheart of Zalewski's brother, declared to the police that he had taken her passport from her, and she feared it was for some fraudulent use. Zalewski's brother, who is in the army, was then arrested, and Miss Nathanson, who had meantime returned, shared his fate, and confessed where Zalewski was to be found. A telegraphic message to New York arrived before the ship reached her destination, and when the Champagne arrived in port last Saturday Zalewski was arrested, and was found to have 108,000 florins still about him. Thirty thousand florins were found upon his brother.

PARLIAMENT AND THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

On July 28, Mr. H. S. King, M.P., had an interview by appointment with the Secretary of State at the India Office, and presented to him, along with a copy of the Uncovenanted Service "Statement," the following letter signed by members of the House of Commons :—

July 14, 1887.

To the Right Hon. Viscount Cross, Secretary of State for India, &c.

The undersigned members of the House of Commons having had their attention called by the accompanying "Statement of the Uncovenanted Civil Service in India" to serious complaints of inequitable treatment, particularly in the matter of leave and pension rules, of loss both to acting and retired officers by the heavy fall in exchange—and to the inequality between the conditions granted for similar duties to Covenanted or Military officers, and to officers classed as Uncovenanted, and even between officers in the same department of the Uncovenanted Service—as well as to the special grievances of the Telegraph Department, and of officers appointed from Cooper's Hill—venture most earnestly to call the attention of your Lordship to these allegations.

As it appears that these complaints are not being investigated by the Public Service Commission appointed by the Indian Government, and a discussion in Parliament is rendered impossible by the state of public business, even were it desirable, the undersigned would earnestly beg that your Lordship would consent to the appointment of a small Parliamentary Committee to investigate these statements and report thereon, as it appears that the materials for a complete investigation exist at the India Office in the form of despatches, codes, resolutions, and memorials, which might be submitted to the Committee. And pending the result of such inquiry, it is respectfully urged that no steps to alter the rules should be sanctioned by your Lordship.

We have the honour to be your Lordship's obedient and humble servants.—

H. S. King.	(Sir) R. N. Fowler.
(Col.) F. C. Hughes-Hallett.	(Admiral) E. Field.
	W. Sidebottom.
(Sir) Richard Temple.	Malcolm Low.
George Baden-Powell.	(Sir) W. Guyer Hunter.
Forest Fulton.	Edmund Robertson.
J. M. Maclean.	Richard Matlock.
L. J. Jennings.	Edward S. Hill.
(Capt.) J. C. R. Colomb.	Henry Kimber.
T. Lynn Bristowe.	T. B. Royden.
(Sir) Algernon Borthwick.	J. T. Ogg Gardner.
	F. Seager Hunt.
A. M. Brookfield.	Trevor Lawrence.
(Major-Gen.) Walter T. Goldsworthy.	A. Staveley Hill.
	Henry John Atkinson.
J. Bazley White, Junior.	W. Ellison Macartney.
O. V. Morgan.	Arthur Duncombe.
C. E. Howard Vincent.	W. H. Fisher.
C. Bradlaugh.	James Bigwood.
H. Smith Wright.	T. R. Buchanan.
R. W. Hanbury.	J. H. Puleston.
F. B. Grotrian.	(Sir) Roper Lethbridge.
(Col.) F. Duncan.	Walter S. B. McLaren.
George H. Bond.	J. Allanson Picton.

Mr. King, in laying the above memorial and the "Statement" before Lord Cross, called the special attention of the Secretary of State to the representations on the faith of which the existing staff, at various periods and under various rules, had joined the service ; next to the hard cases of the Cooper's Hill Engineers and of the Telegraph Department ; and lastly to the Furlough and Pension Rules and the grievances resulting from the fall in exchange.

Lord Cross stated that these subjects were having his serious attention, and that he intended during the recess to take some steps which he hoped would lead to a practical solution. It must be understood that we are not reporting his exact words, as no reporter was present at the interview, but simply indicating the general impressions left on Mr. King's mind after the conversation.

It appears in the first place, that, as regards the Telegraph Service, a decision about their special grievances has been arrived at, which will remove the principal, if not all the grievances of the Service. The decision may possibly be announced in India before this reaches our readers.

As regards the questions of Furlough and Pension Rules for the Unconvenanted Service, Lord Cross informed Mr. King that, although he did not see his way to agree at present to the appointment of the Parliamentary Committee asked for by the memorial of members, he was taking up the subject with a sincere desire to arrive at a fair settlement. He stated that he had already been in communication with the Indian Government with this view ; but it is not intended to adopt any immediate decision unfavourable to the Service views. We may here say that, from information which has reached us from an authentic source, we have reason to believe that a powerful influence in favour of an equitable treatment of the Uncovenanted Service has been developed in the India Council. At all events the agitation of the question has prevented a hasty decision, and it seems probable that the Government is at least seriously considering the advisability of extending the Furlough Rules, as already conceded to several branches of the service, to the remainder of the superior European officers, and also of extending the principle of graduated pensions to the same classes. But the question which remains to be cleared up, before a definite settlement can be arrived at, is that of cost, with regard to which estimates are being made. Further the question of exchange in payment of pensions, for officers and pensioners who entered under conditions which may fairly be construed as pledging the Government to a basis approximate to sterling, is, it is understood, being examined into. On all these matters Lord Cross's language indicated a desire to arrive at an equitable and businesslike settlement.

On the whole the result of the interview was to convey the impression that the Secretary of State and Council are desirous of endeavouring to deal fairly with the matters in question, subject, however, to the many difficulties, financial and otherwise, which embarrass the subject, and that they may be expected to arrive at a decision within a reasonable time. Whatever may have been the intentions, rumours of which led the Committee of the Association to sound a note of warning in India a few weeks since, it appears that more generous counsels have prevented a hasty decision. The signatures to the above memorial of distinguished Anglo-Indians in Parliament and of other representative members, who, we are informed, constitute only a proportion of those who sympathise with the effort, cannot but have some weight at the India Office, as it affords a guarantee that any decision adopted by the Government would be criticised by many active politicians from all sides of the House of Commons. We may congratulate the Service on the fact that at length a clear and adequate statement of their grievances has been influentially submitted at head-quarters.—*Overland Mail.*

THE QUEEN AND THE NAVY.

The Jubilee gifts from the Royal Navy and Royal Marines were presented to the Queen at Osborne last Friday by a deputation headed by the Admiral of the Fleet Sir Alexander Milne, G.C.B., and consisting of representatives in full uniforms from all branches of the naval and marine services. The deputation crossed the Solent to East Cowes in the joint railway companies' steamer Alexandra, specially chartered for the occasion. The memorial gift will eventually take the form of two models in silver of an old wooden line-of-battle ship, the Britannia, the present training-ship for cadets at Dartmouth, and of the most recent armour-clad launched, the Victoria (late Renown), which will carry two 110-ton guns, the largest naval ordnance hitherto constructed. As, however, the two models are not completed, the presentation consisted of copies, accompanied by an album containing sectional and other drawings of the ships and a loyal address. The Queen's reply was as follows :—"It has given me the greatest satisfaction to receive this address of congratulation on the completion of the fiftieth year of my reign, and I shall accept with pleasure the interesting presents you offer me. Although the alterations and improvements illustrated by these models are most striking, I feel confident that there is no change in the spirit of my navy, and that the gallantry which animated your predecessors will, with God's assistance, enable you to protect our shores and commerce and secure to this country the blessings of peace."

A MISER'S FORTUNE.

An old miser has just died in Paris, leaving a fortune of 10,00,000fr., or £40,000 sterling, behind him. The Pere Denizot, as he was called, lived in an old house, No. 10, Rue de Brosses, in the Quartier des Archives. He was the laughingstock of all the neighbours and the street-boys as he hobbled along in his mendicant's rags. He lived all alone, and used to make his own soup, driving hard bargains with butchers for bits of offal which almost dogs would refuse. He succumbed alone and unattended on Tuesday to an attack of apoplexy. The district inspector of police came to verify the death, having been summoned by the neighbours, and he had just drawn up his report and was going away when he knocked over a rickety old table, out of the drawer of which several [illegible] of gold fell on the floor. Surprised beyond measure, the officer pocked about the wretched abode, and found in various hiding-places sums of gold and silver amounting in the aggregate to £4,000 sterling. With these were numerous securities and bonds, which enabled the authorities to make a tolerably accurate estimate of the value of Pere Denizot's succession, the heirs, assigns, and executors of which will be the State, as the old miser is supposed to leave no heir.

THE RESIGNATION OF LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

Lord Charles Beresford, on Tuesday, July 26, sent to Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, a letter conveying an intimation that he should resign his office as one of the Naval Lords of the Admiralty. The explanation which Lord Charles Beresford gives of this step refers to an incident which occurred at the naval review at Spithead, and which is thus described in the *Times*' report of the review :—

At five minutes to 7 the Queen's yacht was observed to signal the order "Weigh anchor." This was done with all haste by the ships following in the procession. It was at this moment that there occurred an interesting and amusing incident. The hour was getting late, and some of those on the large troopships began to fear lest, with further delay, they would be unable to get back into Portsmouth harbour that night. At the moment, however, that the procession was about to start, and all thought that matters were about to conclude, the Royal yacht was observed to be again signalling. Some further change in the programme was feared, and all eyes were anxiously strained to see what fresh orders, it might be, were being issued. The message as it came appeared to be a lengthy one, and it was felt that if new directions were being given to the fleet they were probably of a complicated nature. On the message being read, however, anxiety was immediately allayed, for it was found that the signal was a communication from Lord Charles Beresford to his wife on board the Enchantress—"Tell Lady Charles to go at once on board the yacht Lancashire Witch, where I will join her." In spite, however, of these instructions having been signalled in all pomp from the vessel flying the flag of the Sovereign and Lord High Admiral of the Fleet when she was anchored at Spithead surrounded by the naval strength of England in review assembled, there is reason to believe they were not obeyed, for Lady Charles Beresford was observed to be still on board the Enchantress as she steamed into Portsmouth after the review was over.

The Press Association refers to the incident as follows :—

We understand that Lord Charles Beresford, in his explanation, acknowledges that this act was contrary to the Admiralty regulations, and that the sense of discipline which it has always been his determination to maintain in the navy makes it a necessity for him to offer his resignation to the First Lord. He points out that the breach of discipline consisted in the fact that he made a signal from the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which was intended to be private, but which by some error was made a public signal. Under the circumstances, therefore, he offers his resignation. There is some reason to believe, however, that this will not be accepted. There was no intentional transgression of the regulations on the part of Lord Charles Beresford. Finding that he was likely to be detained on board the Royal yacht longer than he had anticipated, his Lordship, who had arranged to join his wife on arrival at a certain time, inquired if there were any means whereby he could inform her of the probable change of his plans. He was informed that the thing could be easily managed, and one of the sailors versed in the code of semaphore signalling succeeded, by ingeniously waving his arms, in making those on board the Enchantress, where Lady Charles was awaiting her husband, acquainted with the facts of the situation. No flags whatever were used, and the signalling was altogether of an informal character.

A London correspondent believes that the Admiral in command, Sir C. Willis, called the attention of the Admiralty to the remarkable signal, and the consequence was that they had to take notice of the action of their colleague.

BRAVERY OF A SHIP'S OFFICER.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the decoration of the Albert Medal of the First Class upon Thomas Averett Whistler, first mate of the ship Ennerdale, of Liverpool, instead of the Albert Medal of the Second Class, the grant of which to Mr. Whistler her Majesty had already approved. The following is an account of the services in respect of which the decoration has been conferred :—

On the 17th of December, 1885, soon after 5-30 a.m., as the Ennerdale was rounding Cape Horn, an apprentice named Duncan M'Callum fell from aloft into the sea, striking the rigging in his fall. Immediately H. S. Pochin, an A.B., leaped overboard after M'Callum, but the latter sank before Pochin could reach him. Pochin, afraid of being seized with cramp before a boat could come to his assistance, hailed the ship, asking for a life-buoy to be thrown to him, and at the same moment the master called all hands to man a boat. The first mate, Mr. Thomas Averett Whistler, twenty-four years old, who had been asleep in his berth, ran on deck and heard Pochin's hail. Calling to the boatswain to heave him a life-buoy, he at once sprang overboard, secured the life-buoy which was thrown to him, and succeeded in reaching Pochin. The latter was already on the point of sinking, but with the help of the life-buoy Whistler was able to keep him up. The water was bitterly cold, and a huge albatross hovered about the two men, preparing to attack them. Meanwhile considerable delay had occurred in the despatch of the boat. Her lashings had been secured extra firmly for the passage round Cape Horn, and when at last launched, so many men crowded into her that she capsized. When righted and relaunched, she finally succeeded in reaching and rescuing Whistler and Pochin, who were now entirely exhausted, after an exposure of some forty minutes in the water. The albatross had to be driven off by a boat-hook. Directly they were lifted into the boat both men became insensible, and Whistler was delirious for some time afterwards.

About a year later, Mr. Whistler again attempted to save life under the following circumstances :—On the 13th of December, 1886, while the Ennerdale was in Sydney Harbour, an apprentice, named James F. Beattie, was taking the captain's gig from the starboard to the port side of the vessel, when the boat sheered off, and he was thrown into the water. Mr. Whistler immediately dived, fully dressed, from the poop, but reached the water too close to the boy, who caught him from behind, put his arms around his waist, and locked his legs in his. They both sank, and whilst under water Mr. Whistler cleared himself from Beattie's grasp, caught him by the shoulder and struck out for a life-buoy which had been thrown overboard. Before it could be reached both sank a second time, and Whistler, who was by this time thoroughly exhausted, was obliged to let go his hold of the boy, who never rose alive again to the surface and whose body was afterwards found floating in another part of the harbour.

A SAD TALE OF ADVERSITY.

A man who for the past two years has been an inmate of the Elham (Kent) Workhouse, under the assumed name of "Wilton Loward," has died suddenly from heart-disease. He was evidently by birth and education a gentleman, and his conduct while in the workhouse had been most exemplary. He spoke Hindostanee, French, and German with fluency, and was equally well acquainted with Greek and Latin. His own account of himself was that he was of good family, and that at one time he was in possession of a considerable fortune. For many years he served in India as an officer in the East India Company's service and retired with a pension. Later on in life, having lost his fortune through injudicious investments in mines, he commuted his pension, and was equally unfortunate in speculating with the amount he received. At Constantinople he was seized with paralysis, which incapacitated him for work, and, coming home, he stopped at several watering-places, until he became destitute at Folkestone. He seems to have exhausted his friends, and he had no other resource, but to obtain an order for the workhouse from the relieving officer. At that time he was elegantly dressed. His manners and bearing were always courteous and dignified. He refused money gifts when offered him and had a great horror of dying a pauper. He carefully concealed his name, his reason being, he said, that he expected to come into a small estate, and he should not like it to be known that he had been an inmate of a workhouse. At his death his linen was found to be marked with an earl's coronet, and he has left a will but no clue to his identity.

A ROMANTIC AFFAIR IN PARIS.

A characteristic crime was committed in Paris on Tuesday July 26. A wealthy manufacturer in the Rue Haxo had married his daughter to the son of a large landowner living in the Rue de Tournelles. He had had great difficulty in inducing the girl to consent to the match, for the reason that, unknown to her father, she had for two years been carrying on a desperate flirtation with his cashier. Nor did the marriage put an end to the intrigue. On the afternoon after the wedding the bride met her lover, and almost daily accompanied him to a small hotel in the Rue de Belleville. The lady always declared that she had merely gone out to see her father ; but on Monday something in her manner led her husband to entertain suspicions as to her conduct, and on Tuesday afternoon when she left him he followed her. She proceeded to her father's house and, finding that he was not at home, she went into the office where the cashier was sitting alone, Soon afterwards the husband entered the room, and, seeing that his worst fears were confirmed, produced a revolver and fired on his wife's lover, inflicting a severe wound in the nape of the neck. He then took to flight, and, returning to his own house, hanged himself in his bed-room. He was, however, cut down ere life was extinct, and although he is still in a critical state, his recovery seems probable. As for the cashier, he is hovering between life and death.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

On Monday, July 25, the Earl of Kimberley asked whether the noble marquess opposite could give the House any information as to the reported settlement of the Afghan frontier question.

The Marquess of Salisbury replied that he was happy to say that a settlement had been arrived at upon the points which had been in dispute. The settlement was so techinal, and to understand it so much knowledge of the localities was required, that he feared he would only mislead the noble earl if he were to attempt to explain it. The documents upon the subject would be laid upon the table at the earliest opportunity.

The Earl of Kimberley asked whether the Ameer would retain the district of Kham-i-Ab.

The Marquess of Salisbury : I understand that he will.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE SALE OF INTOXICANTS IN BURMA.

On July 22 Mr. Bryce asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was the fact that under the native kings of independent Burma the sale and use of intoxicating spirits and of opium were strictly prohibited to natives ; whether the Government of India had lately inquired from the officers in charge of districts in Upper Burma their opinion as to the propriety of licensing the sale of intoxicating spirits and of opium ; whether the great majority of the officers so consulted had reported against the introduction of such a licensing system, and stated that it would prove highly injurious to the native population ; and whether, notwithstanding such reports, the Government of India had lately made an order for the issue of licences for the sale of spirits and intended to authorize the sale of opium. (Hear.)

Sir J. Gorst : My answer to questions 1 and 2 is "Yes." With regard to No. 3 the reports have not yet reached the Secretary of State, but he understands that the introduction of a general licensing system for the sale of intoxicating liquor and opium is deprecated. As to No. 4, no such order has been reported to the Secretary of State. But it may become expedient to grant licences for the sale of spirits in such towns as Mandalay, Bhamo, and other places where Chinese and other non-Burmans chiefly congregate. The Chinese, Shans, Kachins, and other non-Burman races have long been in the habit of consuming opium which is imported from Yunnan, and it may be expedient to regulate the sale of opium by restricting it to the larger towns and forbidding its sale to Burmans or in country districts. Whatever regulations are made will be for the purpose of restricting the sale of spirits and opium in the interest of public order and of preventing their sale to Burmans, and most certainly not with the view of raising revenue thereby.

Mr. Bryce asked whether the Government would have any objection to presenting the report when received, and whether they would undertake that any regulations should not come into force before they had been laid on the table of the House, and the House should thus have had an opportunity of discussing them.

Sir J. Gorst said that when the reports were received it would be for the Secretary of State to judge whether they could conveniently be laid on the table. It was impossible to pledge the Secretary of State before he had received and read them. With regard to the second question, he was unable to give any pledge that any regulations necessary for public order should be postponed till next session.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked when the promised papers with reference to the Burma Ruby Mines would be laid on the table.

Sir J. Gorst was sorry that the hon. member had so long been kept in a state of expectancy, but as the matter had not yet been decided by the Secretary of State in Council he could not give any pledge in the matter.

Mr. Bradlaugh gave notice that if the papers were not laid on the table before then he would raise a debate on the Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Bryce gave notice that in about a week he would repeat his question with regard to laying the liquor traffic regulations on the table.

DESTITUTE INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

On July 25, in reply to Mr. J. W. Lowther, Sir J. Gorst said : It is not the practice of the Government of India to defray out of the revenues of India the passages of destitute Englishmen. The Secretary of State does not consider that the relief of the three natives of the Punjab now in Marylebone Workhouse or of destitute Indians in England generally, would be a proper application of the revenues of India.

AFGHAN FRONTIER.

In answer to Mr. Legh, Sir, J. Fergusson said : The terms of a settlement of the Afghan northern frontier have been signed by the British and Russian Commissioners, and only require the acceptance of the Governments concerned. (Cheers.)

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

On Tuesday July 26, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Bradlaugh (on behalf of Mr. Watt), Sir J. Gorst said : The Secretary of State can, after careful inquiry, find no trace of any assurances being given to Mr. Streeter, jun., before he left London that he would get a permit to work the Ruby Mines. He has no information about Mr. Streeter's arrangement for a staff. The Secretary of State has no information as to the third member of the syndicate. The inquiry now instituted by the Secretary of State has reference solely to the best mode of disposing of the Ruby Mines. The allegation that certain Government officials were interested in the syndicate is now heard of by the Secretary of State for the first time. If any such allegation is made by a responsible person, and supported by *prima facie* evidence the Secretary of State will cause inquiry to be made. I could not state to the House in answer to a question the nature of recent despatches without unduly trespassing upon the time of the House, but I have reason, to think that papers will be laid upon the table relating to the Ruby Mines in the course of next week.

REPORT ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the report of the Director-General of Railways for India had been already issued in Calcutta, and how soon it would be presented to Parliament ; and whether it would be possible to arrange for the printing and supply to Parliament direct from the Government press in India of Indian official documents.

Sir J. Gorst : The report of the Director-General of Indian Railways for 1886-87 was laid upon the table of the House on the 22nd. The Secretary of State is in communication with the Treasury, by whom such papers are now printed for the House of Commons, as to the possibility of arranging for the supply of copies direct from India.

PAYMASTERS IN INDIA.

Colonel Duncan asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any decision had yet been arrived at as to the pay of paymasters in India holding the rank of major.

Sir J Gorst : A decision was arrived at in March 1886, to adhere to the consolidated rates of pay laid down in October 1885. There is no intention of increasing these rates.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY QUESTION.

The attitude of the British Government on the sugar bounty question and the progress of the anti-bounty movement in England are closely observed in Berlin. In Germany (the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says) international action on this subject would be welcomed. The Government is favourable to the abolition of sugar bounties, and it has openly said so ; but it is an inevitable condition that all the countries concerned shall adopt common measures. As matters are, home consumers suffer seriously and foreign buyers of German sugar benefit at the expense of the producing country. Though international action is desired, it is not believed that it will at present be taken. Probably there will be more difficulty with France than with Austria ; but should either country decline to join the rest, the whole scheme would necessarily fail.

As to Austria, the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says :—The Vienna Foreign Office has informed both the Austrian and Hungarian Ministries of Commerce of the Note which the English Government has addressed to it on the subject of a Conference concerning the sugar bounties. The Austrian Government, I may state, consents in principle to the abolition of those bounties, and will in the Conference adopt an attitude in accordance with the common decisions of Austrian and Hungarian Finance Ministers. The Austrian Reichsrath, which last session had a Bill on the sugar tax under its consideration, was also of opinion that any international action for abolishing such bounties deserved support. Germany, Belgium, and Holland are likewise favourable to their abolition, and only France appears to be opposed to the proposal.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH BRIGANDS.

On Tuesday afternoon, July 26, a band of fourteen brigands was surrounded by a detachment of Turkish troops in a village two hours' distant from Katerina, which is on the coast road between Mount Olympus and Salonica. After a two hours' hard fight ten brigands, including their chief, were killed. The other four escaped. Of the troops, two were killed and eight wounded. Among the latter was a sub-lieutenant, Ibrahim Effendi, who during the conflict fought hand-to-hand with the brigand chief. The heads of the ten brigands were brought into Katerina. It is stated that the whole country about Mount Olympus is teeming with brigand bands.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER SETTLEMENT.

The protocol defining the Afghan frontier, and settling the disputed points, was signed in the St. Petersburg Foreign Office on Friday July 22. Sir West Ridgeway, and Captains Barrow and De Laessoe, left St. Petersburg on Saturday, and reached London on Monday.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* commenting upon the Afghan frontier settlement, says :—

"Many people will doubtless have been surprised at the success of Sir J. West Ridgeway's efforts, and, indeed, there has been much to contend against ; the real question at issue being whether the military and Muscovite parties should have the upper hand, or M. de Giers. The latter was decidedly in favour of a settlement ; but there was the usual array against him, and M. Katkoff's last utterance in the *Moscow Gazette*, before his present serious illness, was a vigorous protest against negotiating at all with England in regard to Central Asia. However, moderate counsels carried the day. His Majesty decided to meet the British Government half-way, and thus ensure the present compromise ; his determination being strengthened, as I hear on good authority, by the personally favourable impression made by Sir J. West Ridgeway at his audience. When the Czar returned last week from Finland he empowered M. de Giers to conclude the arrangement embodied in the protocols, and no further difficulties were made."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* writes :—

Although the Russian press has not yet taken the trouble to inquire into the details of the settlement of the Afghan frontier, it hastens with its usual recklessness and vanity to couple this settlement with Turkey's rejection of the Egyptian Convention, in the boast that Russia has triumphantly defeated British diplomacy on two important fields. The following paragraph from an article in to-day's *Vyedomosti* is a sufficient illustration of what I say :—"England modestly retires. Simultaneously in two diplomatic contests she has had to give way to Russia. In Central Asia she has been obliged to bend before our just demands, and console herself with the concession of what we never seriously claimed or regarded as of any practical importance. In Egypt England's defeat is more complete."

MR. STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.

No further news has been received with reference to the rumour published last week of Mr. H. M. Stanley's death. A telegram despatched from St. Paul de Loanda on the 21st ultimo. says that the following news of Mr. Stanley's expedition had been received there :—

On the 28th of May the expedition arrived at the confluence of the Aruwimi with the Congo, between the Bangalas Station and Stanley Falls. The flotilla, which was composed of the *Stanley*, towing two lighters, the *Henry Reed*, and the *Peace*, carried about 450 men, stores, etc. The *Peace*, whose rate of speed was somewhat slow, arrived some hours later than the other vessels. Only a few men were ill. Mr. Stanley immediately pitched his camp on the heights bordering the right bank of the Aruwimi and commanding the surrounding country. The weather was fine, and the prospects of revictualling the camp were favourable.

On the 2nd of June Mr. Stanley left for Wadelai, taking with him five European officers and an escort of 380 men, and leaving the remainder, under the command of an officer, in charge of the camp at Aruwimi. At Boma it was considered that it would take Mr. Stanley two months to reach Wadelai or to meet Emin Pasha, should the latter happen to be on his expedition on the Albert Nyanza or in the Usongora country.

In the Aruwimi camp it was thought that the *Stanley*, whose engines had been greatly strained by the difficulties attending the passage up river, would be able to return on the 3rd of June, the day following the departure of Mr. Stanley for the interior. The vessel was to go back as far as Leopoldville, and immediately afterwards reascend the river, taking to Aruwimi Camp the stores which had been left at the Pool and the men who had remained behind at Bolobo, under the command of Captain Barttelot.

Mr. Stanley had given orders for the immediate departure of the steamer. When passing through the Bangalas country, where the expedition stayed a few hours at the Belgian station, it was found that this region, which had lately been in a disturbed state, was quiet again.

THE SITUATION IN BULGARIA.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says that the Porte has informed the Powers that Turkey is resolved not to take the initiative in the affairs of Bulgaria before an understanding has been arrived at by the European Cabinets. Meanwhile, the Porte is in active communication with St. Petersburg, and has expressed her fears lest she should be compelled to intervene with an armed force—an extremity she desires to avoid.

The *Times* correspondent in the same capital says :—It is remarked that there is a certain tendency in the Russian Cabinet to show a less obdurate temper, and hopes are entertained that some compromise may be reached, when the Porte will make a strong effort to induce the Bulgarians to accept the Russian terms. The Vienna correspondent of the *Morning Post* hears from an authoritative source that all obstacles to Prince Ferdinand's occupation of the throne of Bulgaria would be removed were the Prince inclined to make some proposals and to pledge himself to secure exclusive advantages to Russian officers serving in the principality.

Meanwhile disquieting news comes from Rustchuk, via Giurgevo. On Monday night July 25 a number of people, in the midst of a hurricane, tried to seize a public building where money belonging to the State was kept. The sentinels, who were taken by surprise, owing to the darkness, fired, and their fire was returned by the conspirators. The police, aroused by the noise, came to the rescue and dispersed the crowd. None of the assailants were captured. The edifice attacked is near to the Prefecture and the barracks. It is, therefore striking that no assistance came from the military. It is moreover, suspected that the assailants disappeared into the barracks, suspicion even going so far as to declare that the whole affair was arranged by a few officers of the garrison who are partisans of the ex-War Minister, Colonel Necoliieff. Apprehensions are expressed that the absence of the Prefect Mantoff, who is staying in Varna, will be taken advantage of for a fresh riot by the Russian party.

THE FRENCH IN THE NEW HEBRIDES.

The mail from New Caledonia brings some fresh intelligence of the efforts of the French to strengthen their position in the New Hebrides. A report is given by the French Agent of Colonization on the condition of the French settlers there, which he represents to be remarkably thriving. He proceeds to state that France has no such healthy colony, exception being made of New Caledonia, Tahiti, and St. Peter, off Newfoundland. A number of emigrants have turned the concessions given to them by the New Caledonian Government to marvellous account. One of them reaped a harvest of Indian corn amounting to sixty-seven tons, and the cultivation of bananas, for which there is an extensive market in Australia, is carried on prosperously. The New Hebrides tobacco is of the finest sort, and is likely to be in good demand for making cigars.

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